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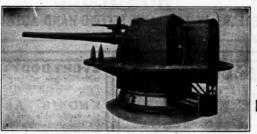
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N.Y. Brig. Gen. Harry F. Hodges.
South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston,
S.C. Brig. Gen. Frederick S. Strong.

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Inf.

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2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Col. Robert L. Bullard, 26th Inf., in temporary command.
5th Brigade.—Hqrs., Galveston, Texas. Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr.

6th Brigade.—Hqrs. (temporary), Douglas, Ariz. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston.

Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Major Gen.

Frederick Funston.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston.
Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Major Gen.
Frederick Funston.
1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
Brig. Gen. James Parker.
2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Douglas, Aris. Col. Charles
M. O'Connor, Cav.
2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Brig. Gen. Robert K.

Evans.
6th Brigade,—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz, Brig. Gen, Thomas F. 6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis. 8th Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

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Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

Hawaiian Department,—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Major Gen. William H. Carter. 1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser.

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Band and Cos. A, B. C and D. Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L. in Philippines, at Ft. Mills. Corregidor Island—ad-dress Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, Galveston, Texas; G and H. Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.; M, Corozal, Canal Zone.

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Headquarters, Washington, D.C.: A and B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Texas City Texas; O, Valdez, Alaska: H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; I, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, Ft. Shafter, H.T. -arrived June 1, 1913; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F, Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila, P.I.; L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I. -address Manila-arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, I and L are field companies.

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1st Cav.—Hers.. and Troops F. H and Machine-gun Troop. Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; A and K, Calexico, Cal.,

since Sept. 3, 1914; B, D, L and M, San Diego, Cal., since the latter part of December, 1914; C, E, G and I, San Francisco, Cal., since the early part of February, 1915.

2d Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
3d Cav.—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Ringgold, Texas; A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Troop, Brownsville, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, H.T.—arrived at Honolulu in January, 1913.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Troop, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I.—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived in P.I., Dec. 30, 1910. Will sail for United States Nov. 15, 1915, for station in Arizona.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived P.I. Dec. 30, 1910. Will sail for United States Andrews.

9th Cav. (colored).—Address entire regiment Douglas, Ariz.

P.I.—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived P.I. Dec. 30, 1910. Will sail for United States Aug. 15, 1915, for station in Texas.

9th Cav. (colored).—Address entire regiment Douglas, Ariz. Will sail for Manila June 5, 1916.

10th Cav. (colored).—Address entire regiment at Ft. Huachues, Ariz. except Troop I, which is at Ft. Apache, Ariz. 11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. 12th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops F, G and Machine-gun Troop, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops A and B, Harlingen, Tex.; C, Mercedes, Tex.; D, Dana, Tex.; E and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I, K. L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border. Hqrs., Hqrs. Troop, Machine-gun Troop and Troops F, G, L and M, Hqrs. 3d Squadron, Columbus, N.M.; A, Alpine, Tex.; B, Sierra Blanca, Tex.; Hqrs. 1st and 2d Squadrons, Troops C and D, María, Tex.; E, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; H, Ysleta, Tex.; I, Ft. Lie, Kas.; K, Fabens, Tex.

14th Cav.—On border patrol duty. Hqrs. and A, B, H and Machine-gun Troop, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, E and F, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; C and G, Del Rio, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Me-Intosh, Tex.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., Troops I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Troop, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, Glint, Tex.; B, Sierra Blanca, Tex.; C, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D, Fabens, Tex.: E and G, María. Tex.; F, Alpine, Tex.; H, Presidio, Tex. Entire regiment will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1915.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks.,
Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.
2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug.
8, 1913.
3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs. and A, B and C, Brownsville, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Vs.
4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City,
Texas.

4th Field Art. (Siege).—Entire regiment at Ft. Sill, Okla.
5th Field Art. (Horse).—Hors. and Batteries A, B and C,
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8d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
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8d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
8d. Ft. Williams, Me.
6th. Ft. Worlens, Me.
6th. Ft. Worlens, Mass.
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
9th. Ft. Merren, Mass.
10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.
11th. Ft. Mills, Corregi dor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct.
4, 1910.
12th. Ft. Milley, Cal.
13th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
16th. Ft. Sereman, Can al Zone. Arrived in February, 1915.
17th. Ft. Winled Scott, Cal.
18th. Ft. Winled Scott, Cal.
18th. Ft. Mills, Corregi dor Jalund, P.I. Arrived Oct.
4, 1910.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
1910.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
21st. Cristobal, C.Z., for duty at Ft. Randolph.
22d. Ft. Rarrancas, Fla.
23d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
23d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
24th. Ft. Stevens, Cre.
25th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
25th. Ft. Morroe, Va.
23th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
28th. Ft. Morroe, Va.
23th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
23th. Ft. Morroe, Va.
23th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
28th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
28th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
28th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
29th. Ft. Barken, Can al Zone.
24th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
23th. Ft. Worden, Wa

Coast Artillery bands.—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; 4th. Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barraneas, Fla.; 9th, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.; 10th, Ft. Warren, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.; 14th, Ft. Sereven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.
2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T., arrived March 30, 1911.
3d Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. and M. Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A. B. C. and D. Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.
7th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.
7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. William McKinley, Rizal,
P.I. Regiment arrived in Philippines March 4, 1912.
9th Inf.—On border patrol. Address i.aredo. Texas.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone,
Panama—arrived Oct. 4, 1911.
11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.
12th Inf.—Co. D. Yuma, Ariz.; remainder of regiment,
Nogales, Aris.
13th Inf.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Company and one battalion
(Continued on page 1639.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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RULERS AND WAR.

One of the most amusing things of late, if such subject can have any aspect of humorousness, is the effort at reply which some of our contemporaries have made following our editorials on the improbability of this war ending large armaments. "Life" in its endeavor to show that the present war was not made by the people but by the people's rulers, goes so far as to assert that our own Civil War was not made by the Southern people, but by a "handful of cotton barons." The recollections of those who lived through our Civil War period can be drawn upon for proof that during the war the common in the South, and that of many at the North, was that Lincoln was responsible for the war. It is customary for the ruler of a country at the time of a conflict, if he is much in evidence, whether he be president, emperor or king, to become the embodiment of the people in opposition, and to him is ascribed the responsibility for the war.

on, and to find it ascribed the responsibility of the law who made it would be instructive for Life to tell us who made as American War of Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the Spanish-American War. Some day it may dawn upon Life that a people ready to endure the stern discipline of compulsory military service rather than yield to the enervating influences of a long peace are quite able to undertake a war of their own volition and are not likely to be a tool in the hands of their ruler. At the time the Balkan Allies were engaged in war against the Turks in 1912-13 not a word was said about that being a king-made war; then it could not be loudly enough proclaimed throughout Christendom that it was a righteous war, designed to drive the hated Moslem out of Europe. That no ruler figured in a war where differing religions was concerned was very patent, but where people of the same religious faith are fighting conclusion is jumped to that some potentate must

Just why rulers are endowed with attributes of the Evil One while the people are clothed with moral per-fection is something that is not quite plain to one who understands that, generally speaking, the ruler is no better and no worse than the people he rules, especially in this day of legislatures. We ourselves know how the insensate clamor of the yellow press helped to precipitate the Spanish War, and columns were printed before Italy's entrance into this war about the crowds that marched on the palace demanding that the King yield and plunge Italy into the conflict. We have read and re-read the accounts of the jubilation of the people in Vienna when they heard that their ambassador had been recalled from Belgrade and there had come at last the opportunity to avenge themselves upon the hated Servians. This effort to unload upon rulers the responsibility for wars to-day is a silly attempt to put the people in the position of "dumb, driven cattle," and thus to take from their shoulders their share of blame. It is an insult to the intelligence of the twentieth century to say that people like the Germans, Austrians, French and British are the tools of their rulers. Kings, diplomats, presidents, congresses, parliaments and other representatives of the people may make errors that lead but that is not to say that the people en masse, if acting in the same circumstances, would not have made the in the same circumstances, would not have made the same blunders. Human nature is not infallible, and emperors, kings and foreign secretaries are all touched with the liability to make mistakes. But when a whole le get behind their ruler and urge him on, rushing to the colors by the millions to fight for their country without being compelled by conscription, how absurd it

is to say that in this enlightened age the people do not now what they are fighting for.

If Life will consult Chapter 3 of Updyke's "Diploma

of the War of 1812" he will find that New England took the attitude of passive resistance to the war, furnishing neither men nor money to any considerable extent, the claim being made that the war was directed by the South and West against the commercial section of the country. The Governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut denied that the Federal Government had the power to make a draft upon the state Militia for carrying on th pronounced was the popular indignation in Massa-setts respecting the war that at the public funeral of the immortal Captain Lawrence, of the U.S.S. Chesapeake, the state officers and other leading citizens refused to attend. The Boston Gazette, a Federalist newspaper, asked whether there was "a Federalist, a patriot in rica, who conceives it his duty to shed his blood for Bonaparte, for Madison or Jefferson and that host of ruffians in Congress who have set their faces against the United States for years and have spirited up the brutal part of the populace to destroy us."

So strong was the anti-war feeling in New England that in England it was believed that the disposition of

the Eastern states to secede from the Union would probably frighten Madison into ratifying the treaty of Indeed, it was suggested that if Madison should refuse to ratify the treaty the British government should immediately propose to make a separate treaty with the New England states, which it was believed could be accomplished. (See Liverpool to Castlereagh, Dec. 23, 1814, and Wellington's supplementary despatches, IX., We mention these incidents in our national history to show that in every country in every war there have been those who have said that the people were being hoodwinked by their rulers. However, the verdict of history in the case of the War of 1812 is that the people United States knew what they were fighting and we have no doubt that posterity will refuse to give the present-day rulers a larger share of responsibility for this war than we are willing to give to the Presidents

PREPARE AGAINST WHAT?

who directed our national affairs in time of conflict.

The New Republic wants this country not to go ahead with measures of military preparedness until it ascertains what we are preparing against; that is, what foreign policy of what country we are seeking to protect ourselves st. Its idea is that the big Powers have not been blindly going on with their preparations without a clear-cut idea of how ultimately they would have to use their armaments and that they did general way, but rather with a well defined purpose and with a visualized possibility of danger as the stimulus for this military development. "But what nations," it "are likely to take the sword against us? Is it and or Germany or Japan; is it the Quadruple England or Germany or Japan; is it the Quadruple Entente or the Dual Alliance? Surely it is not mere editorial writing, but sound strategy, to think out the terms of your preparedness. Nations do not arm in the abstract; they arm against potential enemies. When Turkey collapsed in the Balkan war, Germany added several army corps. She did it, as Prince Bülow tells us, because she felt that the weakening of Turkey was a weakening of Germany. When England has prepared her naval estimates in the last ten years she has built them to meet Germany. She did not build them to meet us, or France, or Japan. She built them to meet the diplomatic situation."

Our contemporary mentions the "vague responsibilities Monroe Doctrine," and inquires how we can ly know how large a navy is required until we know where the A B C Powers stand, where Great Britain stands, where Germany stands.

against a coalition of Europe.

what ought we then to defend it? How can an intelligent Secretary of the Navy draw up his program has some answer to these questions?" Manifestly, if the Secretary of the Navy is thus puzzled, the Secretary of War must be likewise; hence both these gentlemen should sit down on the floor and suck their thumbs in default of answers to questions which nobody under sun could answer. Since the attitude of every nation toward any given question is likely to change in the time it takes the hands of a clock to go once around, it is clearly impossible for this country to shape its defensive policy on what this or that nation may say to-day about questions vital to the United States. The greatest of all wars began in the short space of a week's time. It would be an edifying spectacle, indeed, for the United States to knock at the door of each European chancellery and cry: "Please, gentlemen, we want to increase our Army and Navy, but we want to proportion it precisely to the dangers we may have to face. Now, can you not inform us as to your stand on the following questions?" Then, when the door was opened, the agent of Uncle Sam would hand in a list of questions to be answered. ould hand in a list of questions to be answered.

This is not the way the Army and Navy are to be

built up. They are going to be developed to meet problems that the American people feel will have to be met in the years to come, irrespectively of what the other ons of the world may say is included in their designs State policies can change overnight, and the United States knows from its own history that treaties are but "scraps of paper." There is no agreement, no treaty ever negotiated by ministers or delegates plenipotentiary of the United States that the Congress of the United

States cannot rescind when it chooses to do so. The ame right of sovereignty rests in every other sovereign Power, and to say that we possess an attribute of Power, and to say that we possess an attribute of nationality that does not inhere in the rights of other states is to give us a distinction that none but 18 The wise nation is the one that makes its military preparedness fit all contingencies within the scope of reasonable possibility. That is why universal military training made so strong an appeal to the late Field Marshal Lord Roberts, of England. He pleaded for it, not because it would avail Great Britain in a war against any one nation, but because it would afford the maximum of reserves available for any emergency. r point he made in all his urgements was that Great Britain could never tell when she would need all these reserves and that it was better to have too many soldiers than not enough, as one of the most dangerous things to any country is to improvise an army in time of war, especially if the enemy be resourceful and powerful.

The Toronto Mail is not quite correct when, in referring to our recent editorial on the probable persistence of military armaments after the war, it says: "The Army AND NAYY JOURNAL does not believe that militarism will be ended by the war, and in particular that the German menace will be removed even if Germany and Austria are crushed." The inference from this quotation is that we had referred to the grim specter of "militarism" which certain pacificist Witches of Endor have sought to evoke even from some harmless bill introduced in Congress to increase the officers of our Army or to build three battleships a year. What we have sought to show is that the trend is now toward the very system against which the are said to be warring. In England the day of conscription is drawing nearer and nearer, and he would be a careless prophet, indeed, who should predict that if compulsory military service is adopted in Britain as a war measure it will be thrown aside in time of peace. Such a lesson as the British people to-day are learning of the inconveniences, not to say the dangers, of im-provising an army when war is upon them is not likely soon to be forgotten. The eloquent voice of Field Marshal Roberts is still pleading from the tomb, reinforced by too promptly answered calls for volunteers. In the United States the proposal to adopt com-pulsory service is not such an impossible thing as it seemed a twelve-month ago, and even in Germany itself the Socialists are proposing that the scope of military service shall be enlarged after the war to take in classes of "exempts" that have been escaping military duty. There is every sign that France will make still stiffer her military requirements, and, taught by her experiences of the last three months, is there any likelihood that Russia will listen to the siren song of disarmament? It is becoming plainer every day that what we pointed out last October is incontestably true, that the only indictment that can be brought against the military preparedness of Germany is that it was more nearly complete than the preparations of other countries. Instead of this war having aroused a feeling of horror against military preparedness, call it by whatever name you will, it has developed a great interest in and desire for military defense because of the horrors of war. The nations are seeing that while military preparation is not necessarily a guarantee against war, it is not an invitation to attack, as is a defenseless country.

We find that there is much feeling, and appreh in the Army on the subject of the demoralization resulting from the policy of the War Department in the matter of the indiscriminate transfer equalize foreign service, and the contemplated transfer of non-commissioned officers in the same way. An officer of long service writes: "The morale of the troops is a very essential factor of military efficiency; and what more affects the morale than esprit de corps? It is really the basis of good morale. The indiscriminate transfer of officers among organizations makes it impossible to cultivate minimum to the contract of the possible to cultivate regimental feeling, as each every officer thinks, 'Oh, what's the use! I wi only a few months, or at most a year or two. It abolished esprit was hard hit. That it was found could be overcome, but when an order is issued such as was given out a few days ago—affecting particularly the given out a few days ago—affecting particularly to 27th, 24th, 1st and 2d Infantries, etc.—everyone through his hands in despair. It is impossible! It believed that the order providing for the transfer of no commissioned officers will surely complete the demoral-ization. It is so apparent that it needs no elucidation." We call attention to this matter for the purpose of starting a discussion that will reveal the opinions of experienced officers as to the extent of the evil.

In these days, when invisibility is so much sought after by warring military experts, the distinction given to Old Glory by Charles W. Stewart, of Washington, may or may not be a worthy one. Mr. Stewart, who is superintendent of the library and naval war records, in his book, "The Stars and Stripes," says that our national emblem "can be positively identified at a greater distance than any other national flag. At long distances with the sun behind the observer the stripes have a reddish tinge and the union is dark gray. If the flag is between the observer and the sun, the stripes have a light gray tinge and the union is almost black." This interesting record of the development of the national banner is published by the Boylston Publishing Company, Boston.

At the annual exhibition of the Front Royal (Va.) Steeplechase Association on Aug. 5 the judges included Col. W. E. Wilder, 5th U.S. Cav., Major C. W. Oswell and Capt. A. G. Lott, Gen. Staff, U.S.A. The following officers of the Army are officers of the association: Capt. W. W. Whitside is a vice president and Capt. Archie Miller is a member of the executive committee. Among the directors are Capt. Sears Yates, U.S.M.C., and Dr. J. N. Hornbaker, U.S.A. The Army remount depot reservation at Front Royal covers: 5,000 acres, mostly good grazing land where blue glass grows in abundance. Numerous springs irrigate the land, and the limestone nature of the soil is extremely beneficial to the growth of young colts. Sick animals are taken care of in an up to date veterinary hospital, equipped with every modern improvement, including a revolving operating table. It is the purpose of the War Department to keep at the three remount depots (Front Royal, Va., Fort Reno, Okla., Fort Keogh, Mont.) a supply of young horses purchased in the open market by officers specially detailed in the Quartermaster Department. These officers travel through the horse-breeding sections of the United States, accompanied by a government veterinarian, and, after inspecting such animals as may be presented to them, if they are found sound and up to the specifications, purchase those which promise to make good Army remounts. The majority of these horses are bought at three and four years of age and kept on pasture at the remount reservation for one or two years. During this time they are submitted to a preliminary training, the green ones being broken to saddle and made bridle-wise. From time to time young horses are sent from the depot to Cavalry and Artillery regiments to make up the shortage caused by death or rejection from the Service of unfit horses. Farmers throughout the country who have colts which may be suitable for Army remounts, and who wish to sell them, will do well to write to the Depot Quartermaster, U.S. Army Remount Depot, Front At the annual exhibition of the Front Royal (Va.)

"It must certainly be admitted," says the Scientific American, "that in the actual fighting which has occurred on the high seas the battle cruiser has more than redeemed the promises made for it by its sponsors. In the battle off Heligoland, early in the war, it was Admiral Beatty's battle cruisers which dashed in to the the battle off Heligoland, early in the war, it was Admiral Beatty's battle cruisers which dashed in to the rescue of the hardly pressed British light cruisers and sank three of the light cruisers of the enemy. This they did in a sea which was infested with torpedoes, against which their high speed and quick turning power proved an efficient defense. Had Great Britain possessed no ships of this type, the German battle cruisers would have ravaged the undefended coast of Great Britain at will, or they could have broken through the cordon of blockading cruisers and created havoc among the merchant fleets of the Allies. Admiral von Spee with the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the accompanying German light cruisers might have been roaming the seas even yet had not Great Britain possessed a fleet of battle cruisers, two of which, as soon as they were despatched to the theater of operations, quickly found von Spee and sent his fleet to the bottom." Upon the question of whether battleships or battle cruisers constitute the better investment, it is not easy to lay down a line of policy commanding general agreement, says the Army and Navy Gazette. Probably neither the battle cruiser as we know her nor the battleship as exemplified by the two latest British types, the Royal Sovereign and Queen Elizabeth, will be considered, it says, the right type for the future. No battle cruiser proper has been laid down since the Tiger in 1912, but the Queen Elizabeth approximated to the battle cruiser, afterward going back to a slower and more heavily armed vessel.

In addition to using torpedoes and guns against an enemy's ships, submarines have now, on several occasions, showed their ability to bombard coast cities and sions, showed their ability to bombard coast cities and works ashore at short range. The first of these shore bombardments in the war was on Aug. 2 by a British submarine which used her guns in bombarding, in Turkish waters, the Zeitunlik Powder Mills in the neighborhood of Seraglio Point, and the railroad cut, one mile west of Kara Burnu. On Aug. 16 a German submarine, for the first time since the war began, bombarded the towns of Whitehaven, Harrington and Parton on the west coast of England at the entrance to Solway Firth, but with little damage reported. These bombardments open up new fields of action for submarines, and if confined to strictly military objects may prove of considerable value. Although the submarines carry guns of small caliber, they have the power of being able to approach a coast unobserved, and of coming to the surface to open fire after dark. The advantage of getting within close range is some set-off to their limited supply of ammunition. Before the war, Krupps were making two types of guns for submarines, a 1.45-inch piece on a fixed pedestal mounting and a 12-pounder on a disappearing mounting. They and the British have now increased the caliber of the guns.

Life, which was so long accustomed to employ its talent at badinage in misrepresenting and belittling the defenders of its country of the Army and Navy, has since defenders of its country of the Army and Navy, has since the European war shown an appreciation of the fact that they have a place in the economy of nature. We regret, however, to observe in our humorous contemporary a tendency to atavism, as when it suggests, in an allusion to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, that those who urge preparation for public defense rejoice at the conditions that create the necessity for it. Such a suggestion reflects rather upon its author than upon those to whom it is applied. It is in line with the reasoning of the ignorant peasants of Spain who, as Buckle tells us, mobbed the doctors in the case of an epidemic on the assumption that those who were supposed to profit by it must have conspired to create it. There is much of this sort of ignorant assumption in this country, and especially with reference to military men, but it pains us to find it appearing in a paper which should represent liberal-minded intelligence.

Secretary Daniels declares that there is an overwhelming sentiment in the country for large increases in sub-marines and aircraft. "The people in inland states particularly seem to have come to the conclusion that there should be large increases in submarines and aero-planes for our naval defenses," said the Secretary. "Many of our citizens who do not seem to attach that

rtance to dreadnoughts which naval experts do, or doubt the Navy judgment of the dreadnoughts, are who doubt the Navy judgment of the dreadnoughts, are satisfied that the next naval program should provide for liberal expenditure for undersea ships and aircraft. More and stronger dreadnoughts also were to be asked for, Mr. Daniels said. "If we cannot make them in vulnerable," said the Secretary, "we want to find our how to prevent torpedoes from sinking them." The first meeting of the naval advisory board, headed by Thomas A. Edison, will be held next month. Before then Secretary Daniels will announce the entire personnel of the board, which will consist of twenty of the foremost scientists and inventors of the country.

Lord Northcliffe, who is said to own so many English newspapers that it would take one man a whole week to read one issue of them all, opened his campaign in London for conscription on Aug. 16 with an article in the Daily Mail, violently assailing the national registration scheme as a sham, planned by the coalition government to avert compulsory service. Lord Northcliffe intends to make the question of conscription a national issue. The article charged that the entire scheme of a national register was concocted purely to enable the government to shirk or postpone its duty of imposing compulsory service. A manifesto of the promoters of the movement for national military service has been signed by fifty prominent persons, including peers, members of Parliament, diplomats, scientists, bishops, writers and others. All are conspicuous in the affairs of Great Britain. newspapers that it would take one man a whole week to

From Redlands, Cal., a correspondent writes: "The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is the only publication I have ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is the only publication I have run across that presents both sides of leading questions in a fair and impartial manner—since July, 1914, let us say. Let the hysterical dailies howl! They are already hedging—swinging around to some of our opinions. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is to be congratulated on its able editorials and strict neutrality." Another subscriber in Dothan, Ala., the A. D. Ussery Grocery Company, says: "We like your paper better than any of the publications we get on the war, as we subscribed for several to keep posted on this the greatest war in history. We would like to see more extended articles, similar to your notes and progress of the war." These two letters indicate the wide extent of our circulation among civilians.

Describing the dangers that menace this country, the Plattsburg (N.Y.) Press asks: "Under such conditions as these what ought to be done? Why proceed to get ready to defend ourselves. We believe Congress should be called in special session and told to make provisions for the worst that may happen. An adequate Army should be enlisted and trained for the national defense and a reasonable supply of guns and ammunition provided as quickly as possible. The national defenses should be speedily put in the best condition possible, and every needful thing done that can be done at this time to remedy our state of unpreparedness." Describing the dangers that menace this country, the

Ex-Senator Dick, of Ohio, is reported as saying: "We do not necessarily make friends of the nations to which we are selling war munitions. While our relations with we are selling war munitions. While our relations with Germany just now may seem critical, the situation is more grave when our relations with Great Britain are thoroughly understood. Instead of graduating 100 second lieutenants from West Point each year we should graduate 1,000. The Militia strength of the country is now about 124,000 men. I would make it 1,000,000 men and I would encourage National Guard service in every way possible and not impose police duty on National Guardsmen."

The national presidents of women's organizations, representing a combined membership of over half a million women, have promised to serve the woman's million women, have promised to serve the woman's section of the Navy League, the first woman's national defense organization, on its national committee. They represent the Daughters of the American Revolution; Ladies of the G.A.R.; Dames of the Loyal Legion; United States Daughters of 1812; United Daughters of the Confederacy; Children's Auxiliary Woman's Made in U.S.A. League; Daughters of the Union; National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and National Society of Sponsors.

Announcement is made that the National Rifle Asso-Announcement is made that the National Rifle Association of America will participate in the Conference on National Defense, which is to be held in Washington Oct. 4-7, immediately following the Grand Army of the Republic encampment. There are enrolled as members of the National Rifle Association, shooting under its rules and regulations, and making annual reports of their work, 500 government rifle clubs, 110 school and fifty-seven college clubs, all training with the military rifle.

A despatch from Washington Aug. 12 says: "The spacity for manufacturing arms and cartridges in the United States has advanced approximately 1,000 per cent. during the last year, and, in the event of war, this country would be able to get an ample supply. This, in effect is the opinion of ordnance experts who had a hand in the preparation of the circular letter which has just been sent out by the War Department to all munition factories to ascertain their capacity."

"We teeter on the edge of war with Germany, we teeter on the edge of war with Germany," says the New Republic, "a war which would change our whole future. And almost nowhere in the press, almost nowhere in common talk, is there any indication of thought about the nature, the possibilities, the strategy, or the diplomacy of such a war. We forget the problem whenever five days pass without an attack on a decently sized ship. The lethargy of the American mind is frightening."

Governors of thirty-six states will attend the discustovernors of thirty-six states will attend the discussion of military preparedness, the principal subject on the program of the annual Governors' Conference in Boston, Aug. 24-27. This was announced by Miles G, Riley, secretary of the conference. While national defense is not to be the only topic considered by the conference, it will take precedence over other highly important subjects. RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF A NEUTRAL. BY DANIEL CHAUNCEY BREWER.

The laws affecting neutrality for the next century are to be largely determined by the attitude of the United States during the present European conflict.

Its commercial prosperity as well as its tranquility

depends upon its present sagacity:

EFFECTIVENESS AS A REQUISITE OF BLOCKADE

Blockade in order to hold neutrals must be effective. That is what the savants have agreed since the Paris Convention in 1856. That is what the Declaration of London affirmed in 1909.

Prior to the former date the great nations, in spite of the statements of the Armed Neutralities, seemed obsessed with the idea that belligerency was the normal condition of states and that international law reflected the wishes of belligerents. For this reason the so-called "paper blockade," which interfered with neutral trade, by proclamation received consideration until the nineteenth century. It was doubtless in the discussions which followed neutral endeavor to articulate the conviction that a belligerent must justify its aggressive action in interfering with the former's commerce that the word effective was chosen to characterize the sort of blockade that might properly receive neutral recognition. To the impartial mind the selection reflects timidity. At all events it was a blunder. Effectiveness ought certainly to be required of any blockade that can be defended, but effectiveness does not of itself vindicate the blockade.

"A blockade de facto should be effected by stationing a number of ships and forming as it were a circumvallation round the mouth of the prohibited port, where, if the arch fails in any one part, the blockade fails altogether." (The Arthur-1 Dodson, p. 423.) That is the way a much quoted authority expressed the general idea of an effective blockade in the days when ships of war were but feeble instruments of the execution of anation's will when compared with the units which compose a modern fleet. Old-fashioned as the rule now appears to be in the face of later practice, it is yet exceedingly suggestive, as indicating the closeness of the watch which many have declared that a blockading squadron is expected to keep over the coast which it patrols.

That there is another and more liberal point of view is apparent to all who are informed of the blockading

appears to be in the face of later practice, it is yet exceedingly suggestive, as indicating the closeness of the watch which many have declared that a blockading squadron is expected to keep over the coast which it patrols.

That there is another and more liberal point of view is apparent to all who are informed of the blockading of 2,500 miles of Confederate coast during the American Civil War by 400 ships of all sorts. Impossible as it was for the Union navies to shut out all blockade runers, the cordon which they maintained was sufficiently misterful to make an attempt to pass through exceed the act of the Federal Government as entitled to the same degree of consideration that the public in a great given municipal district. They were conscious that findividual ships might seed they frequently did so—just as single citizen-apas the limits from which they are refused in the control of the refused they frequently did so—just as single citizen-apas the limits from which they are refused in the control of the refused to the risk was sufficient to make the venture imprudent—and it being within the province of a belligerent to impose such restriction as had been formally proclaimed, they assented to the blockade as authoritative.

Differing as these two theories do regarding what is required to make a blockade effective, it does not seem as iff there were any sufficient antagonism to explain such a conflict among publicists, which, crudely expressed in the books, makes it necessary that a belligerent in imposing a burden upon the commercial world shall make such continuous demonstration of its power to enforce its decrees as will command attention.

This is happily recognized in Article 3 of the Declaration of London by the positive affirmation—"1a question de fait." Would that every statement of an international convention were as clear and incisive, and that all the rules which have been enacted by nations in conference had been as flexible and adapted to all periods! If it is to standing, as part of an unratifi

"potato bread," made of rye flower and potatoes, and highly recommended by the German authorities as a for wheat bread, does not appeal to the New York Medical Journal, which says that the numerous complaints attending its use indicate that this make-shift fare is not achieving the results which have been claimed for it. The Journal, our medical contemporary, points out "that the constant consumption of this bread is attended by many untoward symptoms. Chief among these are diarrhea, hyperacidity, flatulence, and constipation. Because of its unpalatability the German war bread is often not masticated enough, and to this are probably due a great many of the symptoms, Flatulence also is probably due to the swallowing of large, tough lumps of bread. These dietetic discomforts are, as a rule, amenable to treatment, in fact, thorough mastication of the bread will often relieve them entirely. In the hyperacidity small doses of sodium bicarbonate are effective. The flatulence yields to large doses of charces!"

FINDINGS OF NAVAL ACADEMY COURT.

The proceedings of the Naval Court of Inquiry with reference to the alleged charges of gouging (fraud in examination) at the Naval Academy have been reported very fully in our columns. The court has now made a unanimous report which has been carefully examined,

unanimous report which has been carefully examined, in the light of the testimony, by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Rear Admiral Victor Blue, and the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, Capt. Ridley McLean. Acting upon their recommendation, and with the concurrence of the advisory council, the Secretary of the Navy has given his approval to the report. It was made public on Aug. 15.

In accordance with the findings of the court two midshipmen, Ralph M. Nelson, jr., of Peekskill, N.Y., and Charles M. Reagle, of Wellesville, Ohio, are dismissed from the naval service, President Wilson having signed the order of dismissal. Mdsn. Elmer B. Hough is placed at the foot of his class. Mdsn. David Glick receives seventy-five demerits. Mdsn. Leonard P. Wessel, William H. Hopkins, jr., James E. Waddell and ceives seventy-five demerits. Mdsn. Leonard P. Wessel, William H. Hopkins, jr., James E. Waddell and Horace R. Whittaker are turned back into the succeeding class. Mdsn. Herbert W. Jackson and Albert L. Hutson receive fifty demerits each. The commission as an ensign of Mdsn. Raymond Burhen is to be withheld three months and during that period he will be restricted to the limits of the ship or station to which he may be assigned. But this will not affect his standing on the Navy List. Mdsn. C. O. Kell, H. E. Overesch and C. C. Vickrey will receive letters of reprimand.

ing on the Navy List. Mdsn. C. O. Kell, H. E. Overesch and C. C. Vickrey will receive letters of reprimand.

The court consisted of Capt. Robert L. Russell, president; Capt. A. T. Long and Comdr. L. R. de Steiguer, with Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Watts as judge advocate. The court gave their entire time, both day and night, to the investigation for forty-five days from June 7, sitting during practically the whole time with open doors; the inquiry was thorough and exhaustive; each and every defendant was allowed full opportunity to present everything that he might desire; the court allowed almost unrestricted latitude to the defendants in their examinations of witnesses, and before the completion of the inquiry each and every defendant was separately asked the following question: "Have you had opportunity to present all matters before this court that, as a defendant, you would desire the court to know or consider?" and each replied that he had.

The precept convening the court names seven midshipmen as the original defendants; these midshipmen had been recommended for dismissal by the Superintendent on the ground that, having seen the mimeograph copy of the examination sheets which were intended to be given on the annual examinations of 1915, they knew that they had had in their possession a copy of the examination papers before they took the examination. During the progress of the inquiry, the court introduced as "parties to the inquiry," some sixteen other midshipmen as being possibly involved in certain irregularities in connection with the subject-matter under inquiry. In many of these instances the court was unable, through lack of proof, to establish the fact that these various midshipmen had actual knowledge that the papers which they had seen were the examination sheets for the annual examination, 1915.

The court now finds that the charges of fraud, decit cheating, and other culpuble irregularities in consection with the subject-matter under inquiry and other culpuble irregularities in consection.

knowledge that the papers which they had seen were the examination sheets for the annual examination, 1915.

The court now finds that the charges of fraud, deceit, cheating, and other culpable irregularities in connection with the last annual examinations in modern languages against the following midshipmen mentioned in the precept are not substantiated, viz.: C. E. Evans, S. A. Hamilton, J. E. Moss, D. B. Duncan and T. W. Harrison, jr. This also applies to the following midshipmen who were made interested parties during the progress of this court of inquiry, viz.: K. Keller, E. H. Jones, J. H. Keefe, C. F. Holden and T. R. Denny.

The following midshipmen were made interested parties during the progress of this inquiry: A. C. Rogers, H. H. H. Harrison, W. J. Confer, A. D. Struble, R. Burhen, W. J. Nunnally, E. B. Hough, G. D. Price and R. J. Walker. The court finds that no charges of fraud, deceit, cheating, or other culpable irregularities in connection with the last annual examinations in modern languages against Mdsn. A. C. Rogers, A. D. Struble, R. Burhen, W. J. Nunnally, W. J. Confer, G. D. Price, R. J. Walker and H. H. H. Harrison are substantiated by the evidence. The same applies to Mdsn. E. B. Hough in regard to solutions found in or about the Academic Building, where the examination was held, but, in addition, the court finds that the evidence shows that Mdsn. E. B. Hough on several occasions, in company with Mdsn. R. M. Nelson, jr., visited the steam building surreptitiously at unauthorized times and took and carried away "Turbine Sheets," which he used. For these acts of misconduct the court recommends that Mdsn. Elmer B. Hough be placed at the foot of his class.

NELSON AND BEAGLE DISMISSED.

As above stated, the court did not find the charges of deceit in regard to five of the original seven defendants substantiated. In regard to Mdsn. R. M. Nelson, jr., the court finds: "That he had had an advance copy of the examination, but, nevertheless, submitted his examination paper without making a report of the fact. On the 23d of May, after the first class examination, he returned to Midshipman Moss's room and obtained the two fourth class sheets, which, according to his testimony, he thought were the examination papers prepared originally for the fourth class. * * * That night he dictated the contents of these sheets to about ten fourth classmen. * * Midshipman Nelson visited the Academic Buildings on variouus occasions at unauthorized times, for the alleged purpose of obtaining ('ragging') his marks. On one or more of these occasions he took so-called 'turbine sheets' which contained questions prepared in the Department of Marine Engineering and Naval Construction to be asked on future recitations. These 'turbine sheets' bear the same relation to coming recitations that examination sheets bear to coming examinations. Midshipman Nelson was guilty of fraud in using these turbine sheets; he profited by them, and, in the opinion of the court, by such actions he has attained a position in his class to which he is not entitled. While this court of inquiry was in

session Midshipman Nelson sent an intimidating message to a lower class midshipman, a probable witness, and partially succeeded in an attempt to communicate with another midshipman-witness then segregated by order of the court. * * * For the above mentioned acts of misconduct, the court recommends that Midshipman Ralph M. Nelson, jr., be dismissed from the Naval Service."

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The seventh one of the original seven defendants was Mdsn. Leonard P. Wessell. The court finds that he "received in his room the mimeographed sheet of questions from Midshipman Moss, that related to first and second class work. He retained this sheet in his possession about an hour and a half, made a copy of it and returned it to Midshipman Moss.

And 20, as soon as he had completed the examination, he realized that, prior to the examination, which he should have realized had been in his possession unlawfully. He submitted his examination papers without making a report of the fact. For this misconduct the court recommends that Mdsn. Leonard P. Wessell be turned back into the succeeding class."

In regard to Mdsn. Charles M. Reagle, the court finds that "on many occasions he entered the Academic Buildings surreptitiously and without authority, where he obtained his marks and various matter in the form of advanced information on recitations and examinations." Furthermore, in the verification of his testimony, his testimony was changed so materially and in a manner so directly conflicting with his previous answers as to cause much comment. For the above mentioned misconduct, the court recommends that Mdsn. Charles M. Reagle be dismissed from the Naval Service. While fully aware that this is a very mild punishment for the grave offense of false swearing before a naval court, this court has been influenced in making this recommendation by all the surrounding circumstances. Midshipman Reagle also saw one of the advance copies of the examination sheets."

In the course of this inquiry Mdsn. D. Glick, H. R. Whittaker, J. E. Waddell and W. H. Hopkins, jr., were made interested parties. It did not, however, develop later that these parties were involved in certain other irregularities. Mdsn. D. Glick frequently accompanied Mdsn. C. M. Reagle in unauthorized visits to the Academic Buil

be turned back into the succeeding class in each case, and that Mdsn. David Glick receive seventy-five demerits."

Mdsn. William H. Hopkins, jr., was the room mate of Midshipman Reagle, and was aware of the fact that in his room on different occasions were blue prints that appeared on future recitations or examinations. He knew that these had been obtained by Midshipman Reagle surreptitiously and unlawfully. He used this matter to a certain extent. "The court is of the opinion that he has profited by unlawful advance information and to a certain extent he is therefore not entitled to the position he occupies in his class. * * The court is also of the opinion that, when Mdsn. W. H. Hopkins, jr., first appeared on the stand, he did not testify freely and frankly. * * The court also believes that it was owing to the segregation of this midshipman that he finally made material additions to his testimony. For these acts of misconduct, the court recommends that Mdsn. William H. Hopkins, jr., be turned back into the succeeding class."

During the inquiry, Mdsn. R. M. Nelson, jr., sent a threatening message to another midshipman for the purpose of preventing his giving certain testimony before the court. This message was received from Midshipman Nelson by Mdsn. H. W. Jackson, who delivered it to Mdsn. J. E. Waddell. For this highly improper conduct the court recommended "that Mdsn. Herbert W. Jackson and Mdsn. Albert L. Hutson each receive fifty demerits."

duct the court recommended "that Mdsn. Herbert W. Jackson and Mdsn. Albert L. Hutson each receive fifty demerits."

During the course of the inquiry Mdsn. R. Burhen attempted to communicate with a witness who had been segregated by order of the court. "For this act of misconduct, it is recommended that Mdsn. Raymond Burhen's commission as an ensign be withheld for three months from this date and that the Department direct that during this period he be restricted to the limits of the ship or station to which he may be attached; the withholding of his commission not to affect his standing in the Navy List."

Evidence before the court shows that some of the so-called "turbine sheets" obtained by Mdsn. R. M. Nelson, ir., and E. B. Hough, were also seen by Mdsn. C. O. Kell, H. E. Overesch and C. C. Vickrey, all of the then first class, but as "there is no evidence that any of these three midshipmen took any part in the original acquisition of such sheets or as to how much they used them, it is recommended that no further action be taken in their cases beyond a letter of reprimand from the Navy Department to each of these three midshipmen. namely, C. O. Kell, H. E. Overesch and C. C. Vickrey."

GENERAL DIFFUSION OF "DOPE."

The above covers the findings in so far as they relate to the original defendants and to those who were made parties to the inquiry. In addition to these, the findings give the names of 118 members or 63.4 per cent. of the First Class; 159 members or 80 per cent. of the Second Class, as having had, prior to the examination, in some form varying amounts of the so-called "dope" that later proved to be a substantial portion of the recent annual examination, and state that it is probable that there were other midshipmen who had similar "dope."

that there were other midshipmen who had similar "dope."
Evidence before the court shows that sixty-six midshipmen whose names are therein mentioned had surreptitiously and without authority visited one or more of the various departments of the Naval Academy at unauthorized times for the alleged purpose of obtaining their marks in advance of publication. and that there were undoubtedly numerous other midshipmen who indulged in this practice. Owing to the importance of expediting the sailing of the practice squadron and for other reasons, the court did not investigate the circumstances connected with all of the above named midshipmen, but "recommends that further investigation of this subject be made by the Navy Department or the Superintendent of the Naval Academy with a view to such disciplinary action as may seem advisable."

In submitting the record to the Secretary of the Navy, the Judge Atvocate General invited attention to the necessarily great length of the findings and recommenda-

tions and, therefore, summarizes the salient features. In addition to the strictly disciplinary features involved, the scope of the inquiry was broadened and the court was directed to investigate and submit recommendations concerning the general question of examinations. This feature of the findings covers some ten pages and is of such a nature as to require very mature consideration, and does not require immediate action. Captain McLean recommends in regard to that portion of the finding that it be further carefully considered prior to approval. The disciplinary features, however, he recommended be approved without any modification or variation whatever; and that in the cases of the midshipmen mentioned as having surreptitiously visited one or more of the various departments of the Naval Academy, and in whose cases the court recommends further investigation, that this further investigation be conducted by the Superintendent with a view to such disciplinary action as he may deem proper.

RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO EXAMINATIONS.

A summary of the court's report so far as it relates to examinations and preparation of examination papers was made public on Aug. 15. The court finds that heretofore there has been a difference in the method of preparing the examination sheets in the various departments, some heads of departments requiring several instructors each to submit a tentative examination, the time from them, while others have made up the examinations themselves.

It has been the custom for ridabilpmen to prepare and collect so-called "dope" on the coming examinations. This is made up from hints given by the instructors that the state of the control of

e recommendations of the court are now being

sidered by the Department, but final action thereon be deferred until after a mature deliberation by the will be de Secretary.

NAVY TARGET PRACTICE.

The following correspondence between the Secretary of the Navy and Congressman Gardner, of Massachusetts has been made public:

of the Navy and Congressman Gardner, of Massachusetts has been made public:

Washington, D.C., Aug. 3, 1915.

Sir: Referring to your letter of June 25, 1915, as published in the New York Times, I am in receipt of a letter from the Commanding Officer of the U.S.S. Michigan protesting against the comparison of the Michigan's shooting tais past year with that of 1911, as being misleading and calculated to give an incorrect impression of the present efficiency of his sh.p. The figures given in your letter are not entirely correct, although the actual percentage of hits in 1911 in the case of this particular ship was higher than in 1914-1915. Furthermore, a mere comparison of percentage of hits is misleading. The individual ship battle practice of the Michigan this year was fired with reduced charges so that her equivalent range was greater than that of 1911 by almost 4,000 yards.

The division practice of the Michigan was fired at about 600 yards greater range than in 1911, but during part of this year's practice, in order to simulate the possible exigencies of battle, each turret was required to control its own fire, obtaining and keeping the range in so doing, a condition which added much to the difficulties of the practice.

In 1911 the Michigan stood one in gunnery among the battleships, and while the results of this year's practice have not yet been completely computed, her standing will again probably be high.

I assure you that every effort is being made by those with whom the responsibility rests to maintain and improve the gunnery of our Navy, and the circulation, through the medium of the press, of information incomplete and based on gossip, and while the discredit the Navy, hinders rather than helps their efforts.

Very respectfully;

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

Very respectfully, JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

Very respectfully;
JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

To this Mr. Gardner replied as follows:

Hamilton, Mass., Aug. 13, 1915.

Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of Aug. 3, 1915, in which you comment on the criticism of the Navy's target practice, which I published in an open letter to you on June 25, 1915. If in any way I seemed unkind to the U.S.S. Michigan I hasten to express my regret. Certainly I intended no injustice to that vessel or to its officers, or to its men.

In my criticism I compared the practice of the U.S.S. Michigan in 1911 with the practice of that same vessel in 1915. I told how she had fallen from her record of nineteen hits out of twenty-seven shots in 1911 down to five hits out of twenty-seven shots in 1911 down to five hits out of twenty-seven shots in 1911 down to five hits out of twenty-seven shots in 1911 down to five hits out of twenty-seven shots in 1911 down to five hits out of twenty-seven shots in 1915, according to current "mortifying gossip." You tell me that the figures are not "entirely correct." That supposed. I find that this spring instead of only firing twenty-seven shots the Michigan fired no less than fifty-six shots, and out of that large number of shots made only five actual hits as allowed by the chief umpire who witnessed the practice.

You tell me that the conditions of the practice in 1915 differed from those of the practice in 1911. To a certain extent that is the case, and if I had known that the ammunition charge was lighter this year I should have said so. Well informed naval officers tell me that with the heavier charge it is probable that the Michigan might have hit the target eight or nine times out of fifty-six, instead of five times. I understand that the difference in favor of the heavier charge in this justice. The secretar than in 1911 and that during "part" of the division practice each turret was confined to individual control. Those facts have no particular bearing in this instance, for the scores which I am criticising were made not in "d

was concerned.

When I wrote on June 25 I had no figures available except
those of the Michigan. Since then I have acquired the figures
of the individual spring practice of the rest of the fleet, and
I realize that many a battleship has a worse record than the

Michigan.
You complain with some justice of the circulation of "incomplete" information and you tell me that the Commanding
Officer of the Michigan has entered a protest. Inasmuch as
my former letter may have given the public the idea that the
Michigan was worse than the other battleships, it is only fair
to her officers and men to publish the record of the whole battleship fleet. It is as follows:
INDIVIDUAL SPRING PRACTICE OF THE BATTLESHIP FLEET, 1915.
Ship.

Ship	Caliber of gun	Shots fired	Hits
New York	14-inch	70	12
Texas	14 "	70	8 5 9
Delaware		70	5
Arkansas	12 "	84	9
Wyoming	12 "	84	11
Utah	12 "	70	6
Florida		70	2
Kansas	12 "	28	2 8 5 5 5
Michigan	12 "	56	5
Virginia	12 "	28	5
Rhode Island		28	5
Nebraska		28	3
New Jersey		28	4
Louisiana	12 "	28	2
Vermont	2.00	28	2
Minnesota		28	2
New Hampshire		28	3 4 2 2 2 1
		-	-
		996	00

Eight hundred and twenty-six hits doesn't sound much like the ninety-five per cent. of accuracy which we have heard so much about, does it?

The above compilation was prepared for me to show the hits actually allowed by the chief umpire, and reported at the spring individual practice of the battleship fleet in 1915. The table is subject to a variation on account of a revision of the scores which is subsequently made, not by the chief umpire, who actually witnessed the firing, but by the Navy Department. As you know, the Navy Department has adopted a plan of examining photographs of the splashes made by the shots and then adding "constructive" hits which were not apparent to the chief umpire, or deducting hits which were not apparent to the chief umpire, or deducting hits which the Department feels have been erroneously allowed. The theory of a "constructive" hit as I understand it is that certain shots fail to hit the target solely because a portion thereof has been wrecked by some previous shot. It is well to point out the fact that the best of the ordnance officers and enlisted men by no means concede the soundness of the policy of the Navy Department of reckoning "constructive" hits by empirical methods even though it is considered by many that the aid of photography is valuable in receiving the decisions of the umpire.

Very respectfully,

A. P. Gardner.

AVIATION NOTES.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 11, 1915.

Many of the midshipmen from the United States

Many of the midshipmen from the United States
Naval Academy, during their stay in San Diego, visited
the Signal Corps Aviation School and witnessed a
number of flights.

Mr. Oscar A. Brindley, civilian instructor at the
Signal Corps Aviation School, made a flight on Aug. 7
over a baseball field whereon was being played a game
in the interests of charity. He dropped a baseball to
which were attached many colored ribbons in order to were attached many colored ribbons in order to the game. uts. Walter W. Vautsmeier, Coast Art. Corps, and

Dana Palmer, 3d U.S. Inf., have been relieved from duty with the aviation section of the Signal Corps.

Some new buildings are being constructed at the Signal Corps Aviation School, in order to extend the scope of the work carried on there.

Twenty Congressmen, comprising the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House, of Representatives, visited the Signal Corps Aviation School on Aug. 9, and showed great interest in the work carried on at the school. Congressman Treadway, of Massachusetts, was given a ride in the Curtiss flying boat by Mr. Wildman.

BIDS FOR NAVY AEROPLANE MOTORS.

Proposals have been sent out for bids on aeroplane motors for the United States Navy involving an expenditure of over \$100,000. The bids call for twelve motors delivering from 100 to 120 brake horsepower; twelve motors delivering from 120 to 140 brake horsepower; one motor delivering from 140 to 160 brake horsepower (eleven more of the latter type to be purchased if this one proves satisfactory), and two motors of greater than 160 brake horsepower.

one proves satisfactory), and two motors of greater than 160 brake horsepower.

Bids are to be opened at the Navy Department on Sept. 14. The weight of engine complete for all the motors must not exceed 5 pounds per brake horsepower, including ignition system, magnetos, carburetors, pumps, radiator, cooling water and propeller. Vibration is to be avoided so far as possible and motors must be capable of being throttled down to 20 per cent. of the revolutions per minute for full power. They must also have a practical means of starting from the pilot's seat when installed in an aeroplane, and parts subject to corrosion must be protected from salt water.

In acceptance tests motors must run from 5 hours at full power, using one supply of lubricating oil, and then immediately make a second 5-hour full-power run. Other runs are to be made while inclined at an angle of 15 degrees to represent climbing; at loads varying from 75 to 95 per cent. of full power; while throttled down to 20 per cent.; with engine tipped to 30 degrees to represent gliding; 8 separate runs with stops of 5 minutes between runs; and a final run of half an hour under conditions approximating a heavy rain. The engine must be capsized during one run to demonstrate the means provided to prevent a fire. Net weight of motor and space occupied are important factors.

These proposals are in line with the Department's policy to encourage American motor builders to develop a type of motor suited to the needs of the naval service. The specifications fully set forth the requirements for a suitable motor and should serve as a guide to manufacturers in future production. In these proposals provision is made for alternate bids by modified specifications, or by substitute specifications, so that any builder of motors of the power specified may submit bids without hesitation, and all such bids, when accompanied by the required bond, will be given full consideration.

Copies of proposals, Schedule 8664, may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Supplies a

NEW YORK STATE FAIR HORSE SHOW.

The steeplechases on the program of the New York State Fair Horse Show, to be held at Syracuse Saturday, Sept. 18, open to military men, are the following:

The Service Plate Steeplechase. For four-year-olds and upward, the bona-fide property of the U.S. Government, of officers of the U.S. Army, a member of the National Guard, or of a troop, corps, regiment or staff National Guard, or of a troop, corps, regiment or staff department of the National Guard. By subscription of \$5 each to the winner, with \$500 added, of which \$100 to the second horse and \$50 to the third. Weight 165 pounds. Winners of a steepleclase or a "point to point" in 1915 to carry seven pounds additional. To be ridden by an officer of the U.S. Army or a member of the National Guard, in uniform. About two and a half miles over a timber course. All entries to be accompanied by a certificate from the commanding officer of the troop, corps or regiment of which the owner is a member, that the horse has been the bona-fide property of a member of such troop, corps or regiment for at least ninety days prior to the closing of the entries, and has been used for military purposes.

the horse has been the bona-fide property of a member of such troop, corps or regiment for at least ninety days prior to the closing of the entries, and has been used for military purposes.

The New York State Fair Steeplechase. For hunters four-year-olds and upward. By subscription of \$10 each to the winner, with \$1,000 added, of which \$200 to the second horse, and \$100 to the third. Four-year-olds to carry 154 pounds, five-year-olds to carry 160 pounds, six-year-olds and upward to carry 162 pounds. Winners of a steeplechase or a "point to point" in 1915 to carry five pounds additional. Winners of two such races in 1915 to carry eight pounds additional; winners of three such races in 1915 to carry twelve pounds additional. To be ridden by gentiemen riders approved by the committee, in racing colors, or by an officer of the U.S. Army or a member of the National Guard, in uniform. About two and a half miles over a timber course. All entries are subject to the approval of the committee and must be accompanied by a certificate from the M.F.H. with which they have hunted, that the horse has been regularly hunted during the season of 1914-1915.

The New York city office of the horse show secretary, W. S. Blitz, is 35 Nassau street. Telephone, Cortland 7424.

CONYNGHAM OF THE CONTINENTAL NAVY.

How the reputation of a splendid officer of the Conti-nental Navy was restored only a few years ago by the discovery of the commission granted to him to command a warship, a commission which definitely gave him a place as an authorized naval officer and removed from him the aspersion of being a pirate, is told by Robert Wilden Neeser's carefully edited "Letters and Papers Relating to the Cruises of Gustavus Conyngham, a Relating to the Cruises of Gustavus Conyngham, a Captain of the Continental Navy." This volume is printed for the Naval History Society with its customary elegance by the De Vinne Press, New York. This officer was the famous Captain Conyngham who in 1777 and 1778 so terrorized British commerce by his cruises in the Channel that London insurance rose to twenty-eight per cent., higher than at any time in the last war with France and Spain. The name pirate was applied to him, as it was to John Paul Jones, by every Englishman of the day, so that it is not surprising to find him referred to in such terms also by George III. in his correspondence with his ministers. That this officer had a commission on his first cruise was always believed by some, but the fact was never satisfactorily substantiated during the

Captain's life time, and the brave man died without obtaining the satisfaction of a proper recognition of his services by his own countrymen. But a few years ago there appeared in the catalog of an autograph and print seller in Paris a note as to a paper signed by John Hancock, of Massachusetts. It was purchased by Capt. John S. Barnes, the Naval History Society's first president.

The paper which was thus rescued from oblivion proved to be the commission to Conyngham, appointing him as captain to the command of the Surprize. It was actually the long missing paper, which had been mentioned by every historian who has written of our Revolutionary Navy. This was the document that authorized the sailing from the French port of Dunkirk of the little vessel that flew the red-and-blue-barred flag of the United Colonies. This commission was issued to him by Benjamin Franklin, the American Minister to France, on one of the blank commissions he had received for such a purpose, signed by the President of the American Congress, John Hancock. Franklin dated it March 1, 1777. In May, 1779, Conyngham's papers were seized by the French government on complaints of the English and he never received back this commission. Consequently when he was captured on April 27, 1779, and taken to England he was denounced as a pirate for having preyed upon British commerce without a commission. The American Congress protested, and by way of retaliation confined a British naval officer in a prison at Boston. On his escape from prison Conyngham appealed to Congress for recognition, but as he could not show his commission he was helpless. He petitioned until 1798, but he could get no satisfaction, as it was held that the commission he received from Franklin did not give him rank in the Navy, but had been intended for "temporary expeditions only." Conyngham died in 1819, after having searched Paris twice for the commission and having appealed in vain year after year to Congress. All this romantic story is captivatingly told by Mr. Neeser in his

TEST OF ARMORED MOTOR CAR.

Gen. T. S. Peck, of Burlington, Vt., a veteran of the Civil War, who is a close student of military progress, writes: "I recently made the acquaintance of a very bright young officer of the Massachusetts Militia, who had command of the machine-gun platoon of the 8th Regiment; Lieut. William G. Renwick, Battalion Q.M., but detailed to have charge of the gun platoon, at least most of the time. He took his own automobile and made an armored car of it, and with the members of his platoon has done most excellent work. Believing that an armored car with each regiment of Infantry would be a great success, at my request he has written a report of what was done. I believe that what Lieutenant Renwick has written would prove of much benefit to Infantry regiments of the National Guard throughout the United States. He is a graduate of Harvard College, and several of the members of his command are Harvard men. He is a most enthusiastic officer, of decided ability, and I believe will work out this problem of an armored motor car to its fullest measure. He proposed to take his car to the Cavalry camp in Rhode Island, and hoped later to visit Fort Ethan Allen."

Lieutenant Renwick in his report says:

"Among the many new adjuncts of modern warfare perhaps not the least interesting is the armored car. It is divided generally into two classes—the light and fast, the heavy and powerful. The first usually consists of the ordinary touring car chassis with a steel box for a body loopholed for a rifle fire and equipped with one or two machine guns. The atmor on these cars is comparatively light, being designed merely to turn rifle bullets. The second class is practically the same, with the exception that a truck chassis is used and heavier armor is put on.

"The 8th Regiment Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteer an armored car with each regiment of Infantry would

paratively light, being designed merely to turn rifle bullets. The second class is practically the same, with the exception that a truck chassis is used and heavier armor is put on.

"The 8th Regiment Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Col. Frank A. Graves commanding, on its recent tour of duty made some interesting experiments with the light type of armored car. One of the many interesting questions which came up was whether the armored car would take the place of advance cavalry. At the outset we were confronted with the question of vulnerability. From the meagre reports received from abroad, it seems to be generally admitted that an automobile properly armored is practically immune from rife and machine-gun fire, unless some chink in the armor is accidentally found. Acting on this assumption, the first problem, namely, the use of an armored car with the advance guard of an attacking force, was worked out as follows: "The situation was that the advance detachment of a Red invading army, consisting of two battalions of infantry, five mounted orderlies and a light armored car, equipped with a machine gun shooting fore and aft, was advancing from Andover to Lowell, the object of the Reds being to capture Lowell and destroy the plant of the U.S. Cartridge Factory, together with five million rounds of small arms and ammunition stored there. The Brown army, of about equal strength, with the addition of ten mounted orderlies and machine-gun company of four guns, was marching to the support of Lowell. At the opening of the day's maneuvers Browns and Reds were both about ten miles from Lowell. The problem resolved itself into a race between the Reds and Browns. "The mounted orderlies of the Browns were considerably ahead of the main body, and opened fire on the Red 'point' from behind an excellent position. A company of the Red advance party was just beginning to deploy, when their armored car was rounding a bend in the road. Thereupon ensued a lively pursuit in which the armored car chased the mounted men som

As a second result, the main pour of the action to proceed without let or hindrance during the entire day's march.

"After this the armored car preceded the main body by about two miles, investigating side roads and insuring a clear highway. A couple of miles from Lowell the car got into touch with the main body of the Browns, located in an excellent defensive position, covering the road by which the advance was naturally expected; whereupon the Red commander immediately turned aside and approached Lowell by a road entirely concealed from the Brown position. The armored car meanwhile was making feints and dashes at the nemy, thereby holding him in position until the Red army was well on its way. There-

upon the auto retreated and rejoined the head of the Red column, where it received orders to ride forward into Lowell with two bags of dynamite, blow up the cartridge factory and hold the main bridge over the river until the main body should come up. These tasks were accomplished, theoretically.

"In my opinion this illustrates one of the chief advantages of a light armored car. With the advance guard it can develop small actions, it can drive back the scouts and patrols of the enemy, thereby locating him and preventing his locating our forces, and when time is of importance can insure the steady advance of the column. Armored cars may also be used very effectively on the defense, as was illustrated by another problem during our recent maneuvers.

"In this case the advance guard of a Red army, two

preventing ins locating our roces, and when time is of importance can insure the steady advance of the column. Armored cars may also be used very effectively on the defense, as was illustrated by another problem during our recent maneuvers.

"In this case the advance guard of a Red army, two battalions of infantry, a company of mounted scouts and a machine-gun company of four guns, was advancing to capture some military supplies of the Browns. A battalion of Brown infantry and an armored car were posted along the line of the Red advance, to delay the advance of the hostile column as much as possible by striking it in various points along the line. Pursuant to these tactics, the auto hid behind a low range of hills on the enemy's left flank until his advance guard had passed; whereupon the machine gun was taken off the car, mounted in a position covering the road, and opened fire on the column in close formation at a range of about 200 yards. As soon as the column was thrown into confusion and the battalion deployed along the road, the machine gun was again mounted on the car, which retreated rapidly without having been exposed to a single shot. The car then made a wide detour in front of the advancing enemy, circled his right flank and attacked his rear. The nimble little machine encountered the small rear guard of the enemy, and pushing it easily aside opened fire at a range of fifteen yards on a massed battalion in the road. The fire of 750 shots per minute into such a dense target was well nigh annihilating. Making its escape under cover of the natural confusion, the armored car approached the main position just as it was being attacked by the advance guard of the enemy. The car struck a skirmish line squarely in the flank and the entire company was immediately ruled out by the umpires. This practically decided the engagement, the umpires deciding that the enemy had been delayed long enough to enable the supplies threatened to be removed.

"I think, without question, that the armored car has come to stay, an

guns, hold strategic positions unto guns, hold strategic positions unto be sent up.

"(3) Engineer Corps work, where, as has been seen, the armored car can be loaded with explosives with which to destroy bridges, railroads, factories, etc.

"(4) Raids in rear of an enemy, where an armored car can cut off his communications and destroy his where the armored car can can be seen, where the armored car can can be seen, as the seen of the

supplies.

"(5) Emergency support, where the armored car can take machine guns and troops to threatened portions of the line, thereby possibly turning the scale in favor of the side which it is supporting.

"Despite these many advantages, the armored car, like all other human contrivances, has its decided weak register.

"Despite these many advantages, the armored car, like all other human contrivances, has its decided weak points.

"On narrow or bad roads it is difficult to turn around without backing and filling, at which time it is quite vulnerable and comparatively easy of capture. A baggage or ammunition wagon pulled across a road will stop an armored car in many cases long enough to permit of its being captured. Ditches dug in the road, trees felled across or gasoline poured on the road and ignited will in many cases completely disable an armored car. And last, but not least, a well placed artillery shell can completely smash it.

"In general, therefore, the advantage of an armored car lies in its extreme mobility and its ability to surprise an enemy, inflict considerable damage upon him and get away before the comparatively cumbersome methods of checking its progress can be resorted to. In closing, I might mention the extreme desirability of having an armored car supplemented by from two to four motorcycles. By means of these machines in many cases ambuscades or traps can be avoided, and, what is perhaps most important, messages of the enemy's disposition can be sent back from a considerable distance in a comparatively short space of time. It is my profound hope that in the near future every regiment, or at least every brigade, will be supplemented by one or more of these useful war machines."

Writing later of his tour of duty in Rhode Island, In which the armored car accounted for about twenty per cent. of the total opposing force. By being on the job we were able to surprise their camp before the horses were off the picket line, and the machine gun was able to sweep the entire five troops of the enemy, picket lines, tents and all, and the best of it was we got away."

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Austrian torpedoboat destroyers succeeded in raiding the Italian coast on the night of Aug. 11, bombarding railways, viaducts and factories and successfully escaping, according to an official announcement made by the Vienna Ministry of Marine. Vienna claims no Italian

warships were seen.

The Italian Ministry of Marine announced on Aug. The Italian Ministry of Marine announced on Aug. 13 that in the lower Adriatic, Aug. 12, the Austrian submarine boat U-3 was sunk. The second officer and eleven men of the crew were saved and made prisoners. The War Office on Aug. 13 admitted that their submarine U-12 had not returned from a cruise in the Northern Adriatic. The U-3 was a Germania, Krupp type boat, built in 1908-10. Her displacement was 237 type boat, built in 1908-10. Her displacement was 237 tons on the surface and 300 submerged. Her speed was twelve knots an hour on the surface and nine submerged. Her maximum surface radius was 1,200 miles at nine knots an hour. She had two 17-inch torpedo tubes and carried seventeen officers and men.

The French official version of the sinking of the Ausian-submarine U-3 in the Adriatic on Aug. 13, says

that the Austrian submarine U-3, after attacking in the Adriatic without success an Italian auxiliary cruiser, was pursued during the whole of the afternoon of Aug. 12 by Italian and French torpedoboat destroyers. The U-3 was discovered and sunk by gunfire on the morning of Aug. 13 by the French torpedoboat destroyer Bisson, which made prisoner of one officer and eleven sailors.

The German Admiralty on Aug. 14 announced that commander Zerch was drowned by the sinking of the abmarine U-12. No details of the sinking were given.

The Italian Admiralty on Aug. 15 denied the Austrian report that the Italian submarine Nautilus has been sunk. The Italian submarine Nautilus has been sunk. The Italian submarine Nereide, it is also asserted, was not destroyed in a combat with Austrian vessels, but went to the bottom as the result of a fault in her machinery. The Italian statement also denies the Austrian assertion that great damage was wrought on Aug. 11 when two Austrian torpedoboat destroyers bombarded the seacoast towns of Bari, Santo Spirito and Molfetta, in Southern Italy and on the Adriatic.

and Molfetta, in Southern Italy and on the Adriatic.

The French Ministry of Marine announce that on Aug. 12, after warning had been given to the Governor of Jaffa and time given for the evacuation of the vicinity, a French cruiser bombarded and destroyed the principal building of the shops of the German, Herr Wagner, which were making arms and munitions and constructing boats destined for an attack on the Suez Canal. The houses in the vicinity, the report says, were not damaged. Jaffa, in Southern Palestine, Asiatic Turkey, is about 150 miles northeast of Port Said, at the Mediterranean end of the Suez Canal. In Jaffa is a large foundry owned by the Wagner brothers. A Turkish force on several occasions have attempted attacks on the Suez Canal since the war, but have been defeated each time.

The German Admiralty has declined to comment on

defeated each time.

The German Admiralty has declined to comment on the report published that the German submarine U-30 had been sunk off the mouth of the Ems July 5 by accident, in consequence of a defect in operation, but subsequently had been raised. Official information is refused also concerning the fate of the crew. As the German navy has a special ship for raising sunken craft and other facilities for coping with such emergencies, it is believed the newspaper report that the sunken submarine was raised thirty-six hours after the accident may be true.

An official communication issued by the British Ad-

An official communication issued by the British Ad-diralty announces that the British auxiliary cruiser adia, while engaged in patrol duty in the North Sea on ug. 8, was sunk by a German submarine. The an-ouncement adds that twenty-two officers and 119 men the India were saved.

Aug. 5, was sunk by a German submarine. The announcement adds that twenty-two officers and 119 men of the India were saved.

The British Admiralty announce on Aug. 17 that the British transport Royal Edward, a steamer of 11,117 tons, was sunk on the morning of Aug. 14 by an enemy's submarine in the Aegan Sea. "According to the information at present available," says the Admiralty statement, "the transport had on board thirty-two military officers and 1,350 troops, in addition to the ship's crew of 220 officers and men. The troops consisted mainly of reinforcements for the 29th Divisions and details of the Royal Army Medical Corps. Full information has not yet been received, but it is known that about 600 have been saved." The Royal Edward is the first British transport that has been sunk in close on thirteen months of war, and this fact is a great tribute to the work of the British navy in so successfully guarding its hundreds of transports from all corners of the world. The magnitude of the transport service is indicated by an announcement that the Admiralty have on charter one-fifth of the total of British tonnage, or about four million tons. The Royal Edward was 526 feet long, and was owned by the Canadian Northern Steamships, of Toronto. She was built in Glasgow in 1908. She was probably torpedoed by a German submarine, some of which have been assisting the Turks and have been very active.

The Straits Settlement is the first colony of the British Empire to ordain compulsory military service. By a bill passed by the Legislature at Singapore on Aug. 14, all men between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five are ordered for training.

A London Morning Post despatch from Berne Aug. 8 states that the latest German casualty lists give the

all men between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five are ordered for training.

A London Morning Post despatch from Berne Aug. 8 states that the latest German casualty lists give the total Prussian losses at 1,641,569 and those for Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg 537,114. This does not include the naval losses nor the prisoners of war in Germany's lost colonies. Associated Press reports state that officers' casualty lists between July 19 and July 30 show that the British army lost 115 killed, 236 wounded, and fourteen missing, a total of 365. This brings the aggregate officer loss since the beginning of the war to 13,656, of whom 4,176 are recorded dead, 8,305 wounded, and 1,175 missing. During the ten days covered by the lists the regiments operating in the Dardanelles were the greatest sufferers. From Ottawa, Ont., Aug. S, announcement was made that Canadian casualties up to date number 10,680, made up of 1,877 dead, 6,738 wounded and 2,065 missing.

The King of England has sanctioned the establishment of a medal to be known as the naval general service medal. This will be awarded for service in minor naval operations, whether in the nature of belligerency or of police duty, which may be considered of sufficient importance to justify an award in cases where no other medal would be appropriate.

"An achievement of American industry became known at Washington Aug. 15." says the New York Herald,

importance to justify an award in cases where no other medal would be appropriate.

"An achievement of American industry became known at Washington Aug. 15," says the New York Herald, "in the story of how the parts of fifteen submarines were constructed in the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, put together in shipyards at Montreal and how finally the fifteen submarines crossed the Atlantic under their own power and are now doing duty in the North Sea and in the Dardanelles. All this was accomplished in a little more than four months from the time that the order for the submarines was given. The submarines are similar to the "H" boats in the United States Navy. The feat is largely attributed to the industry and enterprise of Mr. Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Company. The steel plates and bars and tubes and heavy oil Diesel engines were manufactured at Bethlehem and shipped to Montreal. There they were put together, the plates being shaped and the mechanism being installed. When the boats left they were fully equipped with torpedoes. Trained submarine crews brought from England were aboard them. The boats are 150 feet long and fifteen feet wide. They have a surface displacement of 360 tons and 430 tons submerged. Their surface speed is fourteen and one-quarter knots and their submerged speed ten knots. They were made after the designs of the Electric Boat Company." The Herald also points out that there was no violation of neutrality laws in making and shipping parts of submarines to Canada.

About \$350,000,000 worth of war supplies were furished by the United States to the belligerents of Euvene

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during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, according to figures made public by the Department of Commerce Aug. 8. This does not take into account the enormous exports of foodstuffs and clothing and numerous other articles.

A device invented by the Italian engineer Quarini which makes it possible to drive torpedoes out of their course and explode them has satisfied tests, says a despatch from Rome of Aug. 16 and arrangements are being made, it is said, to supply the device to the allied fleets.

TO SECURE UNSINKABLE STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The capsizing of the Eastland excursion steamer was due immediately to a shifting of the cargo—in this case alive, mobile and placed on a plane high enough to make the unstable equilibrium vanish upon a general movement in one direction. Hence the parallelism is only partial with the capsizing of a wounded warship, as in the Anglo-German encounter off the coast of Chile. How-ever, in both cases prevention would seem to lie in providing an extra flotation power, to develop automatically upon that side of the vessel which begins to be submerged.

In a passenger ship this can be done readily by means of shallow horizontal watertight compartments occupying all unnecessary headroom upon every deck above the water line—these to be greatly subdivided and to have petty intervals between the subdivisions. It is of course not practicable in a warship of the present type, but the same result could be got by an extensive increase of breadth and length above water.

Such additional flotation space, however, will be too great to be defended by armor of effective thickness, Precisely as the invention of gunpowder sent the coat of mail to the museum, so now the submarine may be expected to force an abandonment of the warship's harness, save for the most vital places. Even after the engines are disabled she may put up a stiff fight as long as water can be kept out of the "shooting" portions and their adjuncts although she may have greatly settled.

ong the new uncertainties one thing seems nearly

n. In the inventive contest between offensive and

as water can be kept out of the "shooting" portions and their adjuncts although she may have greatly settled. Among the new uncertainties one thing seems nearly certain. In the inventive contest between offensive and defensive forces, the torpedo's energy concentrated upon one unforeseen point of attack cannot fail to win at last, in view of the enormous surface to be defended. The weight of the armor may at any moment desert, as it were, to the enemy and tell more heavily than the weight of his projectiles. Admiral Sir Percy Scott saw this long since. Perhaps those most desirable experiments expected with armored caissons in Chesapeake Bay may say something definite—perhaps tell us exactly how big a charge in the warhead is necessary for breaking up a platting not too heavy to be carried.

I see that a distinguished and most able naval constructor is averse to the horizontal watertight compartment system, even for peace ships, and holds fast to vertical subdivisions—mainly, it would seen, on the score of ease in cleaning, painting and keeping in sanitary condition. These three requirements do certainly belong well in front, yet they should not be marshaled ahead of the need to keep afloat. I assume that this brilliant architect hardly questions that horizontal compartments, business and the compartment at the beginning might outlast many times the best of painting; and sanitary conditions in a hermetically sealed chamber can always be assured by fumes forced in through an orifice. As for vertical bulkheads below the water line, whether fore and aft, athwartships or in combination, it seems evident that these will under certain conditions no more prevent capsizing than a life preserver that has slipped down to the legs will under certain conditions no more prevent capsizing than a life preserver that has slipped down to the legs will keep a man from drowing. All the same I do not mean to carp at noble efforts imperfectly successful.

The submarine is just now more interesting than any other subject on the water

as we shall need, but will be loth to pay for, perhaps somebody will speak up and let us know. MARSTON NILES.

Topsham, Me., Aug. 13, 1915.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

Aug. 15, 1915.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal: Your remarkable, I had almost said incredible, state

ment on Aug. 7 of the number of submarines already accounted for by the British is somewhat borne out by a guarded observation contained in a letter recently sent a guarded observation contained in a letter recently sent me by a person in London who is in a position to know the facts. He says: "Our trade is passing much more safely than it did then [during the great war with France a century ago] for the damage done by the submarines is far less than that inflicted by the French privateers. We have the submarines of Germany well in hand. I am not at liberty to state the number destroyed, but believe the results would satisfy the most exacting. Believe me that in their present state of development they are not a serious danger. The so-called blockade is a complete failure and the underwriters are making large fortunes."

In view of the foregoing I can see no reason for doubting the substantial accuracy of your figures.

NAUTICUS.

Our statement that fifty German submarines have been destroyed since the beginning of the war, coincides with a hint conveyed by a well-informed English newspaper man in a letter to a friend here, published in several newspapers. "By the way," the letter said, "if anybody tries to talk submarines to you, just laugh at him. I don't know just how kind the censorship has been to the United States in this respect, but from all I hear, you have underestimated the number of, German submarines sunk, and though they will continue to get a few merchant vessels, there have been probably more German seamen put out of business by their submarines sinking than there have been passengers and crews of their victims. Potting submarines," said he, "is considered exciting sport among some of the sportsmen I have talked with, who don't mind the danger so long as there is a chance of getting a crack at a periscope. Of course a well-aimed shot from a 3-inch rifle will put a submarine out of business just as effectively as a ton of metal from a 16-inch gum." Our statement that fifty German submarines have

PROPORTION KILLED TO WOUNDED.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 11, 1915.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I note in your issue of Aug. 7 the following comment upon the New York Tribune's estimate of European war losses: "The ratio of killed to wounded in our Civil War was 1 to 2.5. The Tribune's estimate of 1 to 4 or 5 is incorrect." As a matter of fact, either figure is correct under the assumption on which it is based. Official reports, rendered immediately after actions had taken place, give very nearly the ratio of 1 to 5. But if we add to the "killed in action" those who later "died of wounds" the proportion is 1 to 2.5. (See Livermore's "Numbers and Losses in the Civil War.") Obviously the second ratio is subject to the greater uncertainty. The number left as dead on the field and the number removed as wounded can be quite definitely determined. But in making up statistics for "died of wounds" the time element comes in. A man may succumb to wounds in a day, or it may be several days, weeks, months or years. To give such statistics any comparative value the time in which a wound must prove fatal, in order to place the victim in the category of "died of wounds," would have to be agreed upon. This was apparently never done in the Civil War, and the ratio 1 to 2.5 is not, therefore, so valuable as it would be under some definite time limit. I noted in some of the earlier reports of battles of the present war ratios falling between 1 to 4 and 1 to 5, the reports being evidently rendered immediately after the actions. It seems wholly incredible that the Tribune's figures can be correct either as to numbers or proportions. "The ratio of killed to wounded in our Civil War H. M. CHITTENDEN.

MECHANICS?

Bulletin No. 2, Part 1, Par. 13, page 28:

"Power is evidenced by the rate at which the machine performs its work. Between the motive force and the machine is the system of power transmission. The transmission system of the fighting machine is its staff service. Efficient staff service implies a logical organization the staff, thorough knowledge of the principles of tactic handling and a mastery of the details of operation."

"Our first national defense need is an adequate reser of trained men."

The motive power of the U.S. Army is the need.

of trained men."

The motive power of the U.S. Army is the need of national defense.

In any kind of production a standard is required. A standard of production should always be as nearly as possible the full amount we can produce with our machine under the power available, allowing for reasonable losses in power transmission. If the power can drive the machine to capacity and there is little loss in transmission under its three heads, of logical organization, knowledge of handling along the lines of sound principles and mastery of the details of operation, we can work and standardize at almost machine capacity.

There are machines that turn out trained soldiers in six months.

six months.

The U.S. Army turns out trained soldiers in fr

three to four years. Somewhere we appear to lose from five-sixths to seven-eighths of our "power as evidenced by the rate at which the machine performs its work."

What is the matter?

Don't we need any more trained men for an adequate reserve?

reserve?

Is the capacity of our machine for training men low?

Is the transmission staff lacking in either (1) "a logical organization," (2) a thorough knowledge of the principles of tactical handling," or (3) "mastery of the details of operation"?

Whatever the trouble is we seem to be losing a lot of "power as evidenced by the rate at which the machine performs the work." The rate, that is it. With us the answer lies in finding out systematically what each process of the machine is; just what the finished product should be; how long it takes for each process, and how long for the finished product; how to test the product to a standard of efficiency. We will then know the

training power of our machine and can easily detect losses in transmission or non-use.

THE OBJECTIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Accomplishment depends largely on having a definite ojective. If the objective is clearly defined the amount

Accomplishment depends largely on having a definite objective. If the objective is clearly defined the amount of accomplishment depends largely on the ability of those in control to group the ways and means available into parts according to their natural and definite work. Training, the next step, also depends largely on the ability of those in control.

In the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the Civil War we had organization, but were not adequate for national defense until our forces had received military training. Let us cite George Washington, General Upton and General Wood. The thing they put first as necessary for notional defense was an adequate reserve of trained men. Now it looks like military training is our objective. What has kept us from getting it? How has the irresistible force met the unmovable object? Is it a case of militarism and non-militarism? If it is, conditions as they are in the United States should be recognized and military training given on conditions which our citizens will accept. If this is true the real mission of those in control of our military establishment is to provide a military training system which will result in an adequate reserve of trained men. They must develop, not discover, a military training system which will not only get a sufficient number of volunteers, but which will make them effective soldiers. The size of the reserve of trained men in the United States will increase as the length of the training period decreases. The quality of training instruction given must rise as the length of the training period shortens.

The lesson is plain: All we need is to develop, not discover, an instruction force that can train recruits to be effective soldiers in from three to six months, or let us put it definitely and say in four hundred working hours, at forty cents an hour; that would mean \$160 per reservist. Are you educating or training men for any kind of work, business or profession? If so, you want this data: How should they be trained? How many work

WHERE TO LOOK FOR SOLDIERS.

San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 6, 1915. TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 6, 1915.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I trust it will not be considered presumptuous for a mere civilian to offer a suggestion concerning our plan for national defense; but as the son of an Army officer and as the father of two others I have always taken a deep interest in military matters, and read the Journal every week with as much care as a "Regular."

In devising the new plans for the mobile Army and for an adequate reserve system I hope the War Department will not overlook our negro population.

The negro is first, last and all the time an American (and from the looks of things we are going to need Americans). He loves the flag and has reason for his patriotism. As a soldier he has time and again proved his courage and fitness as a fighter.

In time of trouble out of the 12,000,000 negroes in this country an army of 1,000,000 men could be put in the field, and this force, made up of the descendants of exslaves, may yet be necessary to preserve the Union.

It would be a strange thing, indeed, if these negro-Americans (and they seem to me to be the only ones who can properly use the hyphen) should be able to repay their debt to the nation by aiding so materially in defending it.

HENRY TERRELL

DAVID STARR JORDAN'S OPINION.

Aug. 12, 1915.

Aug. 12, 1915.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Referring to your editorial of July 24, I have the faith I had before in "common decency as a factor in international peace." It is, of course, not the sole factor, and it may not always be the ruling factor; neither, it appears, is finance, nor national interest, nor Christianity, nor "preparedness," nor popular feeling as against a group of gray, old strategists anxious for action and able to project the indirect, torpedolike weapon of diplomacy we call the ultimatum. All these are safeguards against war, and all together they would have prevented the Great War, if they had had a litle time to work in.

DAVID STARR JORDAN.

CUSTOM AND PRECEDENT VS. EFFICIENCY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal: The absence of disease, and the general good health enjoyed by the troops encamped on the Mexican border have been (notwithstanding our almost perfect system of sanitation) remarkable. That we have failed to attain the maximum, from a standpoint of health, is not the fault of sanitary or hygienic methods, but of outside influences that militate against them.

Custom says the troops shall drill so many hours a

Custom says the troops shall drill so many hours a day, shall parade so many times a week, shall hike so many miles a month. Precedent confirms it. Climate alone disagrees, saying, "Because I am in the temperate zone don't think that I am not capable of tropical intensity of heat and humidity; also remember that two and a half years under blistering canvas is not conducive to the enjoyment of unusual activity in the blazing sun."

European nations have long realized the evil effects of lengthy exposure to the tropical sun and have acted accordingly. British troops in India and South Africa do nothing of a strictly military nature in the heat of the day; as a matter of fact, it is a court-martial offense for soldiers to be out at certain times of the day. Of course, I am not trying to compare the climate of India with that of Texas, neither am I comparing the comfortable bungalows of the one with the crowded canvas ovens of the other.

In my experience not many men on the border have actually been prostrated by the heat, but large numbers of them are daily overheated to such an extent (for the sake of custom and precedent) that they are nearly exhausted when they return to camp. It is a matter of common knowledge, or should be, that when a person

has once suffered from heat exhaustion or sunstroke power of resistance to heat is greatly diminished a his whole system more or less devitalized. Drills, ce monies and marches are indispensable in the protraining of a soldier, but continual partial exhausti is hardly essential in the hardening process under whi a soldier is trained. Such being the case, why sho custom and precedent be allowed to disregard clims and other conditions to the extent of seriously impairit the efficiency of a large portion of the fighting force the United States?

HOW TO PROMOTE ENLISTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL: Why not pass a bill in Congress to give discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States the preference

Why not pass a bill in Congress to give discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States the preference in filling civil service positions and make U.S. Army and Navy service count a certain amount in the percentage when taking civil service examinations?

There undoubtedly is a prejudice in our money-mad country against the man who enlists in the Army, especially in the rural regions, and more especially among the women, who assume that a man is no good or else he would not enlist for the pay a private soldier gets. If a young man could enlist with the assurance that his Army service would be a help to him in getting a government job, his women folk would not have to be continually apologizing for him, and in a few years there would be built up all over the country a class of good boosters for the Army, instead of the continual knockers one finds now.

As one who has traveled all over the interior of the country for the past twenty years, I assure you that the judge you told about a few weeks ago who boasted about our 10,000,000 men who would defy the world is no exception; the country is full of people just like him. The average farmer more than 500 miles from the seacoast is against any money for the Army or Navy, for it would mean more taxes for him at present, and he does not figure that an invader would ever reach his place anyhow and he lets it go at that. There is also a great deal of opposition to increase of the Army and Navy among Spanish War veterans, for they figure that an increase of expenditure for Army and Navy would work against them getting pensions (which they are all figuring on getting). Make it worth while for a young fellow to take military training and put him in reserve for seven years after he gets his civil service job and the country would have plenty of men to draw on for sergeants of volunteers.

CIVIL SERVICE PREFERENCE FOR VETERANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:
A remarkable opposition has sprung up in New York
against giving a preference for Civil Service appointagainst giving a preference for Civil Service appointments to Spanish War veterans, otherwise duly qualified. It will be noted that such opponents are principally—fully ninety per cent.—those who never volunteer in time of war, though many of them are living on the public pap in time of peace. Will the public see the point? Among those who are advocating such a preference for all veterans are the Patriotic Educational Guilds, 233 Seventy-second street, Brooklyn, N.Y., noted in your issue of Aug. 7. Not only veterans, but also those members of the National Guard—of proposed Volunteers—and National Reserves, are especially invited to organize locally for any equitable measures in behalf of those willing to respond to the country's call in time of need, as against those forces always marshaled against them. The P. E. G.'s point out one way of so doing, but any other like organization may be formed advantageously and independently in every community. P. E. G. community.

"WOP," AN ARMY DOG.

Texas City, Texas, Aug. 13, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Probably several hundred officers in the Army, Navy

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Probably several hundred officers in the Army, Navy and the Marine Corps will hear with deepest regret that "Wop," the bulldog owned by Major G. G. Gatley, 4th Field Art., has passed to the happy grounds. Anyone who served at Camp Columbia, Cuba, will remember this truly wonderful dog. He was jicked up by the Major when a little puppy. He was "just a plain pup," as the Major expressed it—no breeding, no nothing, just a little dog. But he grew and developed and became what many people have considered the most remarkable dog they had ever seen. His reputation was made at Camp Columbia, while the Army of Cuban Pacification was there. It is doubtful if there was an officer of the Army who served in Cuba who has not seen Wop produce shouts of joy and gladness by his antics at the famous little club known as the "Double Bottom," at the end of officers' row.

His eagerness to fight anything, from the most ferocious of badgers to the tamest of nine-foot snakes, made him the pride of the man who made his own name famous as the commander of "Gatley's battery." The larger the crowd, the more Wop would cnjoy it, and many were the times he has charged down upon some poor unsuspecting badger, and torn him from the grasp of some equally unsuspecting officer (not always a second lieutenant, either). Then, when the howls of glee were loudest, Wop would parade about, proudly exhibiting his victim in his mouth. Then his famous tricks—his prayers, his "viva" for Don José Miguel Gomez, his "death" and sudden and startling resurrection, his baseball games, his pelotta, ready, aim and fire, his rolling and wriggling at command for anything that looked good to eat—oh, the many, many things that so endeared him to the hearts of everyone who knew lim, and made "Gatley's battery" consider him more important than the "old man" himself.

Though it may seem queer to those who never knew Wop to take such notice of a dog, it surely will not appear in any way amiss to those who did know him, to pay

IMPOSSIBLE PEACE.

"Be not wise in your own conceits. possible, as much as lieth in you, be at peace with all men." This appears to imply that times and situations may arise when and where peace is impossible.

C. Q. W.

Some Canadians are disposed to resent the claims of those who are appealing for recruits in Canada for the Allies and who make the assertion that "Canada's first line of defense is in Flanders," and that if the Germans capture Calais, the doom of Canada will be sealed, as the Germans can then sweep the Straits of Dover clear of British warships and let their own dreadnoughts out upon the Atlantic. Some Canadians ask why Canada is not herself put into a condition of security by proper defenses. That, it seems to them, is more important than the getting of recruits for a line three thousand miles distant. One of these protestants writes to the Boston Transcript that "were the straits of Belle Isle amply guarded by mines, submarines, flotillas, forts; were the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Bay of Fundy similarly guarded; were the naturally strong places on the east coast of Nova Scotia supplied with big guns; were the militia of Canada put now in training to operate such defenses, the eight million people of this country could stand off German invasion easily. Such invasion would come from a base over 3,000 miles overseas. Great Britain, with full command of the seas, with Cape Colony and Natal in her undisputed possession for bases, with 450,000 men in the field, could not subjugate in less than two years the Boers, whose total population was about 250,000. Canada's east coast is as defensible, naturally, against attack from Europe, as the Transvaal and Orange Free State were. We are thirty-two times more populous than the Boers were." This Dominion critic ridicules the idea that the only defense of Canada is the British navy and he also makes sport of the suggestion that even with the British navy gone the United States could be counted on to side with Canada against Germany. Those who defend the post-poning of the Canadian defenses say that with Great Britain conquered England might cede Canada to Germany. But right here is where the Monroe Doctrine might be asserted with considerable vigor as its purpose is to pres

At a meeting of E. B. Wolcott Post No. 1, G.A.R., held in Milwaukee, Wis., on Aug. 13, a resolution was adopted condemning the Anti-Enlistment Society, which bases its excuse for existence on a determination to use its influence in preventing people from enlisting in the Army, Navy and the National Guard. The resolution says, in part: "We who volunteered at the call of President Lincoln, and followed our flag and leaders until the nation was given a new and better foundation, feel that the public will look leniently upon some plain talk on our part. We are at a loss to find words suitable for a proper condemnation of the un-American people who organized the Anti-Enlistment Society, and the poor, angleworm backed weaklings. who sign the society's pledge never to enlist, no matter how much the country may need them in its defense. Their conduct is treasonable, from our standpoint. But for the efforts and sacrifices of armed forces upon various occasions this nation would not exist. We look with regret and scant respect upon all of the elements going up and down the country, branding soldiers and sailors in war as common murderers and demanding that armies and navies and their implements of war be thrown into a permanent scrap heap, a class who look to Carnegie's \$12,000,000 fund for their unpatriotic service. We believe that this is a time when the nation as one person should stand for a larger Army and Navy more men in the National Guard, plan that would give the nation a model and a large Army and Navy reserve. We can only regard as a menace to the nation the efforts being made to teach the youth in schools in such manner that must result in smothering the American military spirit without which there never could have been founded and built up this, the greatest and best nation God ever smiled upon and blessed. We ask school officers, superintendents, principals and teachers to discourage such pernicious and unpatriotic teaching in the department of Wisconsin."

The British passenger steamer Arabic, of the White Star Line, was sunk by a German submarine, and without warning, it is claimed, at 9:15 a.m. Aug. 19, in latitude 50:50 north and longitude 8:32 west, which is sixty miles southeast of Fastnet, off the south coast of Ireland. There were 423 persons on board the Arabic. Of these 132 were cabin passengers, forty-eight were in the steerage, and the crew consisted of 243 persons. There were twenty-five Americans on board, twenty-one in the cabin and four in the steerage. The vessel sank in eleven minutes. Three hundred and eighty-five survivors reached Queenstown convoyed by a British warship. Thirty-eight persons are missing. It was not known positively up to this writing if any of the missing are Americans. The Arabic's tonnage was 15:801 gross and 10,062 net. She was 600 feet long, 65 feet beam and 47 feet in depth. She was built by Harland and Wolff in Belfast in 1903, and for several years was one of the largest vessels in the Atlantic fleet.

The scope of relief work by the American Red Cross in the event of war is explained by Brig. Gen. C. A. Devol, U.S.A., acting chairman of the Red Cross, in a letter to the New York Sun. There are an international treaty, a very explicit law, a Presidential proclamation and duly promulgated orders of the War and Navy Departments relating to the furnishing of volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war. War relief work must be accomplished under definite regulations. A nation-wide, officially recognized and chartered relief organization, with departments designed to meet every phase of war relief work, exists. The Surgeon Generals of the United States Army and Navy are appointed by the President to represent these departments in relief work. They are members of the American Red

Cross executive committee and chairman and vice chairman, respectively, of the war relief board. All accounts of the Red Cross are required by law to be audited by the War Department and an annual report is made to Congress by the chairman of the central committee. The American Red Cross machinery would be set in motion at once and co-ordinated with the legislative and executive work of the Government in time of war. As an example of its preparedness in one branch, there are 6,000 enrolled American Red Cross graduate trained nurses who have been accepted by the War Department as the Army Nursing Reserve Corps. President Taft in 1911, by proclamation to the Army, stated briefly the relations that must exist between the military departments of the Government and volunteer relief in the event of war. G.O. No. 170, W.D., 1911, publishes the proclamation, stating in effect that the American National Red Cross is the only volunteer society authorized by this Government to render aid to its land and naval forces in time of war.

As a result of the inability of the Navy Department to loan aeroplanes to the Naval Militia of the twenty-three states that have such organizations, the Aero Club of America has received many requests for assistance from heads of the Naval Militia. It has written to the governors of every state, who are holding a conference at Boston, asking that the matter of organizing aviation corps in the National Guard and Naval Militia be given consideration at the conference. To induce officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia to take a personal interest in aeronautics, the Aero Club offers a medal to the first officer of each state to earn the aviation pilot's certificate. It also urges that a resolution be adopted at the governors' conference asking the Senators and Congressmen of each state to support forthcoming measures to provide aeronautical equipment for the Militia.

Secretary Daniels has directed Admiral Fletcher, the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, to arrange that the U.S.S. Wyoming be at the navy yard, Boston, in the forencon of Aug. 25 so as to take on board the various governors who will be assembled at Boston on that date for passage to Gloucester, and to arrange that while making the passage the governors be afforded an opportunity to review the Atlantic Fleet. In compliance with these instructions, Admiral Fletcher has informed the Department that the battleships and destroyers will be anchored off Boston Light at about 6 p.m. on Tuesday, Aug. 24, and that the Wyoming would be ready at a pier at Boston on Wednesday morning in order to receive the governors on board at that place; that plans have been arranged whereby the fleet can be reviewed by the governors about 2 p.m. of the 25th, and that after the review tactical exercises of the fleet would be held and a torpedo attack simulated while en route to Gloucester.

It is announced that a new company known as the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company is to purchase all the properties of the present du Pont Company at the price of \$120,000,000, giving \$1,484,100 in cash, \$59,661,700 par value in debenture stock and \$58,854,200 par value in common stock. There will be no change in the personnel of the officials, Mr. Pierre S. du Pont continuing as president, with the same directorate and management. In a statement to the stockholders of the present company Mr. du Pont says: "The business of our company has greatly increased in volume, so that it has become necessary to materially increase our capital to provide for proper and economical operation." All the contracts the du Ponts have with foreign governments and all other obligations will be assumed by the new concern.

Under orders from Secretary of War Garrison and Major General Wood, United States Regulars will during the week of the Grand Army encampment give exhibition drills at Fort Myer, Va. A special feature of these drills will be exhibitions by the U.S. Medical Corps. A feature of the military demonstrations during the week will be a wig-wag signal drill between experts of the Signal Corps of the Civil War and of the U.S. Army from the dome of the Capitol to a comrade stationed on the roof of the Treasury Building, a mile distant. The old method of transmitting signals by torches will also be shown by the veterans, while the up to date methods of field telephony and wireless telegraphy will be demonstrated by experts of the Regular Army.

The U.S. Military Academy battalion of more than five hundred cadets, accompanied by detachments of Regulars, and all under command of Lieut. Col. Morton F. Smith, commandant, marched out of the summer encampment at West Point on Aug. 16 on a week's hike, which will carry them into Putnam and Westchester counties. The column moved as infantry, cavalry and artillery, with a battery of mountain howitzers on the backs of mules. The command will return on Saturday, Aug. 21.

Announcement was made on Aug. 12 that the following candidates for appointment as chief pay clerk, pay clerk or acting pay clerk in the U.S. Navy, according to which entitled by reason of length of service, have qualified for such appointment: Michael J. Kirwan, Henry Guilmette, Charles C. Timmons, Charles E. Sandgren, Fred A. Abbott, Edward H. Littlefield, Walker A. Settle, John Flynn, Carl M. Johnson, Leonard A. Klauer, U.S. Navy.

The Army and Navy Department, Council of Y.M.H. and Kindred Associations, announces that a committee consisting of Messrs. S. S. Rosenstamm, I. Edwin Goldwasser and Lewis Landes, executive secretary, recently consulted with the Secretary of War, and Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, aid to Secretary Daniels in Washington, regarding Y.M.H.A. work in the Army and in the Navy. The committee was received with great courtesy and promises of complete co-operation. The Jewish men at Ethan Allen have organized the "Jewish

Military Association." The following rabbis have consented to act as visiting chaplains: Rabbi Richard Stern, of New Rochelle, at Fort Slocum; Rabbi Jacob Goldstein, of Brooklyn, at Fort Hamilton; Rabbi Papkin, of Burlington, Vt., at Fort Ethan Allen. The following posts have recently organized Y.M.H.A.'s: Monroe, Totten, Slocum, Hamilton, Hancock and Wadsworth.

One of our correspondents who has been alarmed lest the continuation of the "watchful waiting" policy should lead to the capture of Washington by the Mexicans, in his dreams has had still more dismal forebodings of the coming possibilities, for he tells us: "I dreamed last night I was up on Washington Heights (Riverside), N.Y., and our forces were being hastily gathered in the woods to repel Mexican attack from Jersey shore. In my dream the battleships were in the woods and I distinctly saw the Massachusetts turrets and plate. I saw our skirmish line, soldiers and bluejackets, driven back into the river from Jersey shores, and I woke up and closed the window. It was real for I heard the bombardment at Petersburg celebrating Atlanta victory."

If any outrage like that which occurred in Georgia the other day, when a mob of so-called "respectable citizens" took Leo Frank out of prison and lynched him, had taken place in the Philippines, several hundred pages of the Congressional Record would have been filled with speeches, delivered and undelivered, attacking the Philippine government. This and hundreds of other incidents demonstrate clearly that the Philippines have at least as good a government under the present system as the United States. The Filipino people are without doubt better satisfied with the administration of justice in the islands than are thousands of American citizens with the courts of this country.

General Sherman was accustomed to tell of a fellow cadet at the Military Academy named Job Lancaster who was so big and strong that no one would think of attacking him, and was of so kindly a disposition that he never quarreled with anyone. So, by virtue of his combination of strength with kindliness, Job became the peacemaker of his class. Job Lancaster is the type of our nation as we would have it. Strength with kindliness wins respect, but kindliness without strength excites only contempt and invites aggression. "The wolf careth not how many sheep there be," and neither our wealth nor our numbers are any defense against an enemy, without the accompaniment of training and organization.

Howard E. Coffin and Andrew L. Riker, past presidents of the Society of Automobile Engineers, have been selected to serve on the Navy Advisory Board, having received a majority of the ballots cast by the voting members of the organization. Both have been intimately connected with automobile engineering since its commercial inception in this country and have had executive experience with producing companies for many years.

Put-in-Bay residents are making arrangements for the celebration of the one hundred and second anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie on Sept. 10 of this year. To them the main shaft of the Perry Memorial, on the southeastern shore of Put-in-Bay Island, is one of the wonders of the world. The only thing they don't like about it is the charge of twenty-five cents exacted for the trip by elevator to the dome. The shaft is an important landmark to the navigators of the Great Lakes.

The British government now is in the possession of complete data concerning practically all of the inhabitants of Great Britain, the registration forms having been collected Aug. 16. Twenty-seven million forms, duly filled out and signed, were handed to the volunteer collectors on the morning of Aug. 16. All visiting aliens were compelled to register in the same manner as the British subjects.

A tablet, erected by classmates, to the memory of Ensign W. D. Billingsley, U.S.N., who met his death in aviation June 20, 1913, was unveiled in Memorial Hall, Naval Academy, Sunday, Aug. 15, 1915. Lieut. (J.G.) F. T. Leighton, U.S.N., delivered the dedicatory address to the members of the class of 1909 who were able to be present.

General Goethals, who was opposed to granting special rewards to the younger Army and Navy officers associated with him in canal work, now favors offering similar rewards to the civilian workers, "simply because Congress has seen fit to reward some and not all, but for no other reason."

In the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, the service of Capt. Preston Brown, 8th Cav., as statistical officer of the Philippine Department rifle and revolver competition, May 15-29, 1915, was not to be construed as duty with United States troops within the meaning of the act approved April 27, 1914 (37 Stat. 357).

Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps, returned Aug. 18 from a trip to the Pacific coast. While he was at the Panama-Pacific Exposition on behalf of the Marine Corps he accepted a beautiful bronze medal as a recognition of the service and efficiency of the marines.

The headquarters and 2d Battalion and Batteries B and E, 5th U.S. Field Artillery, and two aeroplane sections arrived at Brownsville, Texas, Aug. 18.

Major General Funston, U.S.A., announces that the 2d Battalion of the 9th U.S. Infantry arrived at Laredo, Texas, Aug. 18, at 12:30 a.m.

BUSINESS MEN'S CAMP AT PLATTSBURG.

BUSINESS MEN'S CAMP AT PLATTSBURG.

The business men's camp at Plattsburg has been so popular that it may be followed by another like camp to accommodate the large number applying for instruction. General Wood stated Aug. 18: "Next week there will be here a full battery of Field Artillery, a thousand men in all probability; a regular field hospital and ambulance units. These will be sent here in connection with the annual field training of the 1st Brigade and the 2d Cavalry, which begins the latter part of this month and in which the men now here will be organized as a provisional regiment and assembled as the 1st Regular Infantry Brigade. The men of this camp will in that way get the benefit of a week's work with the Regular Army troops, taking the place in the maneuvers of the 22d Infantry, which is now stationed at Douglas, Ariz. On my return to camp this morning I found acceptances here from the following men who will visit the camp, the definite dates to be announced later: Assistant Secretary Breckinridge, Secretary Garrison, Henry L. Higginson, Colonel Roosevelt, John H. Finley, Col. C. P. Townsley, head of the Military Academy, and Gen. Hugh L. Scott."

General Wood said that during his absence he had received many expressions of praise regarding the camp and lauding the idea of the establishment of military instruction camps. In addition a stack of letters awaiting his return contains many expressions of a similar nature which point to a widespread interest in the success of the whole project. The President wrote:

The White House, Washington, Aug. 16, 1915.

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Washington, Aug. 16, 1915.

My dear General Wood: I have followed as well as I could at a distance what has been done at Plattsburg and have followed it with the greatest interest. I think all concerned ought to be congratulated upon the success of the experiment.

Unfortunately, it will not be possible for me to visit the camp. I find that I must tread a very narrow round in order to keep in constant touch with public matters of the first importance. It would give me real pleasure to visit the camp and I am sorry that I must deny myself the chance.

Sincerely yours,
Woodbow Wilson.

Any nation that held a 300 mile line in the United

deny myself the chance. Sincerely yours,
Any nation that held a 300 mile line in the United States extending through Erie, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington, would control the entire country, Col. Edward F. Glenn, Chief of Staff of the Eastern Division, told the citizen soldiers in the daily twilight lecture on the shores of Lake Champlain Aug. 16. "We are told the United States is invulnerable," he said, "and that no nation would ever attempt to overrun it. That is true. No nation would be foolish enough to try. But it is possible for a nation or a combination of nations to overrun this eastern strip, including the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and Maryland. It it are from 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 people, forty per cent. of our population, and practically all the plants which manufacture the munitions of war. With that in the hands of the enemy, the other sixty per cent. would find it hard to defend themselves. Two weeks after any nation had gained control of the sea, this territory could be taken. Germany is now holding a line 400 miles long against France and Great Britain in the west and 1,000 miles long against Russia in the east. With her right flank on Lake Erie and her left on the Potomac, she could man this 300-mile line with 300 men to the mile and the rest of the United States could not take the offensive against her, even with sixty men to the mile, untrained as they are. Against such a force we have no organization, not even authority to form a division."

General Wood in a talk with the newspaper men told of the sources from which the thousands of officers who would be needed to officer volunteer armies, in the event of a national crisis, would be drawn. Camps like this one, attended by leading business and professional men from all parts of the country, form a new and important source to which the country could turn in the event of trouble.

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one, attended by leading business and professional men from all parts of the country, form a new and important source to which the country could turn in the event of trouble.

"The experience in training men which our officers are getting here will." General Wood said, "in effect double their efficiency in the line of ability to create new organizations. They are learning a great deal themselves in addition to transmitting information to the newcomers. Our Regular Army's value to the country as an instrument of defense would be greatly increased if this kind of work, namely, the creating of new organizations alongside of Regulars, could be carried on systematically throughout the country every year." General Wood, accompanied by Col. John B. Bellinger, Chief Quartermaster of the Eastern Department, left for Pennsylvania Aug. 14 to inspect the Artillery camp at Tobyhanna, returning Tuesday, Aug. 17. Colonel Glenn, who arrived Aug. 14, was the ranking officer present during the absence of General Wood. Lieut. C. N. Sawyer, of the 30th Infantry, is in charge of the commissary. Assisting him is a corps of the most efficient quartermaster sergeants in the Regular Army and a whole company of trained cooks and bakers from the Army cooking and baking schools in Washington and at Fort Leavenworth.

MEMORIAL TO COL. EDMOND G. FECHET.

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"The observance of military day at the University of Illinois (at Urbana) on May 31 attracted unusual attention not only because of the universal interest in military affairs," says the Alumni Quarterly of the University, "but also because of the prominence of the orator of the day, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and the presentation to the University of a bronze tablet in memory of the late Lieut. Col. Edmond Gustave Fechét." The bronze medallion in memory of Colonel Fechét was modeled by L. Crunelle, of Chicago, a pupil of Lorado Taft. It shows a portrait in profile of Colonel Fechét in bas-relief, and will be placed in the new university armory when it is finally completed. Its cost was met by private subscriptions from university people, alumni and citizens of Urbana-Champaign. Lieut. Col. Eugene O. Fechét. U.S.A., retired, is a brother of the late Lieut. Col. Edmond G. Fechét.

Prof. S. A. Forbes, a veteran of the Civil War, made the presentation speech. "Colonel Fechét must, have been a boy of unusual military promise," he said, "for when not quite seventeen years old he enlisted in the 7th Michigan Infantry and was at once made a sergeant. Within fifteen months of his enlistment he had fought at Balls Bluff. Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard. Malvern Hill, South Mountain, and the second battle of Antietam and for service in that battle was commissioned second lieutenant, and after the Civil War received the brevet rank of captain. He was in the battle of Fredericksburg, and the following summer, having been promoted to first lieutenant before he was nineteen, he fought in the terrific battles of Chancellors-

ville and Gettysburg. His wound seems to have troubled him, as he then resigned his commission. A few months

ville and Gettysburg. His wound seems to have troubled him, as he then resigned his commission. A few months later, however, he was back in the Army, this time enlisting in the 10th Cavalry Regiment of Michigan, his native state, and again he was soon made a sergeant and commissioned a lieutenant. He served two years more, finishing with the famous Stoneman raid in North Carolina in 1865.

Lieutenant Fechét at the close of the Rebellion elected to continue in his country's service and was appointed second lieutenant of Cavalry in the Regular Army, nine months after his discharge from the Volunteers. He began a career of thirty-two years of unbroken Army life, spent mainly on the plains and in the mountains of our territories in frequent conflict with Indian tribes. Professor Forbes mentioned among his important campaigns that of 1883 and 1884 against the noted Apache chief Geronimo, and in 1890 the capture of the Sioux warrior, Sitting Bull, by forces under his command. In 1891 he had reached the grade of major and in 1898 was retired for disability incurred in line of duty. Two years later he was appointed to the University of Illinois as professor of military science and commandant of its corps of cadets, and began a period of great usefulness which is held in high esteem by the university. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, retired, in 1994, and died in November, 1910, shortly after increasing disabilities had compelled him to close his connection with the University.

He met and commanded practically every young man who came to the university during his years there, and became a friend and adviser to the students. Nothing seemed to delight him more than to be taken into their counsels. Professor Forbes adds: "All of his influence, experience, knowledge of men, and patriotic devotion to his country's service was brought to bear for the training and inspiration of more than 5,000 young men—the pick of the youth of the commonwealth—each of whom came under his instruction for two years or more. They are now sc

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Tracy C. Djckson, Ord. Corps, U.S.A., was retired on his own application Aug. 16, with the rank of colonel, under the special act of Congress of March 4, 1915, rewarding officers who took part in the construction of the Panama Canal. Colonel Dickson is understood to have accepted a place with a private manufacturing company. He was born in Iowa Sept. 17, 1868, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1892, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 2d Artillery. He was appointed first lieutenant of Ordanace in June, 1894; was promoted captain in 1901, major in 1906, and lieutenant colonel in 1912. His last duty was at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground. During his active service he has been an inspector at the works of various arms companies. He was a member and recorder of the board that tested and recommended the U.S. magazine rifle, 1903 model, for adoption, and a member and recorder of the board to test automatic machine guns. He was also, among other assignments, on special duty in connection with the installation of machinery and electrical system at the U.S. Powder Depot. He is a son of Capt. Campbell Dickson, 9th N.Y. Cav., Civil War. Lieut. Col. Tracy C. Dickson, Ord. Corps, U.S.A., was

Trical system at the U.S. Fowder Depot. He is a son of Capt. Campbell Dickson, 9th N.Y. Cav., Civil War.

The following promotions are announced from the War Department: Quartermaster Cops.—By the retirement of Col. John L. Clem Aug. 13 Lieut. Col. John E. Baxter was promoted to colonel and Major George G. Bailey to lieutenant colonel. Cavalry—The retirement of Col. Charles H. Grierson on Aug. 8 will not result in promotions in the Cavalry arm, as the vacancy in the grade of colonel caused by the retirement is filled by Col. James B. Erwin, Cav., relieved from detail in the Adjutant General's Department on the same date. Coast Artillery Corps—The detail on Aug. 9 of Col. John D. Barrette to fill the vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department caused by relief of Col. James B. Erwin, Cav., Aug. 8, will result in promotion of the following officers of Coast Artillery: Lieut. Col. Oscar I. Straub to colonel, Major Frank E. Harris to lieutenant colonel, Capt. William F. Stewart, jr., to major, and 1st Lieut. James F. Walker to captain. No second lieutenant is promoted, as there are several supernumerary first lieutenants of Coast Artillery.

Major William H. Tschappat, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., has been promoted lieutenant colonel vice Lieutenant Colonel Dickson, retired.

Col. Eugene F. Ladd, Adjutant General, will be retired upon his own application on Oct. 1, 1915, after more than thirty-six years' service.

RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Admiral John McGowan, U.S.N., retired, died Aug. 13, 1915, at his summer home, at Twilight Park, N.Y., in the Catskill Mountains, where he had been Aug. 13, 1915, at his summer home, at Twilight Park, N.Y., in the Catskill Mountains, where he had been spending the summer with his family. He had been a sufferer from heart disease for some years past, and it is believed that this ailment was the cause of death. Rear Admiral McGowan was born at Port Penn, Del., Aug. 4, 1843, and was appointed an acting master's mate in the Volunteer Navy on March 8, 1862. He was made an acting master May 8, 1862, serving in this grade until March 12, 1866, when he was appointed a master in the Regular Navy. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1868; lieutenant commander in 1870; commander in 1887; captain in 1899, and was retired April 13, 1901, with the rank of rear admiral for disability incident to the service. Rear Admiral McGowan was in command of the Wyandank of the Potomac Flotilla in 1862, and was next ordered to the Florida of the North Atlantic Station, where he served until November, 1864. He served in the City of Georgia of the North Atlantic Station until after the fall of Fort Fisher, and then served on the South Atlantic Station until April, 1865. After the fall of Charleston he was still attached to the City of Georgia. He went to Colon to protect American interests. He was ordered to the Monongahela of the North Atlantic Squadron in January, 1866, and served in the Tacony of the Gulf Squadron and in October, 1867, was ordered to the receiving ship at Philadelphia. Among other subsequent duties he served on the Asiatic Station in the Unadilla and Iroquois, was on ordnance duty at Philadelphia, served in the monitor Terror, and again on ordnance duty at Philadelphia, served in the monitor Terror, and again on ordnance duty at Philadelphia up to July. 1872. He next served in the Wachusett and Juniata of the Eutopean Station, and in June, 1876, was ordered to the Hydrographic Office. He served in the Marion of the South Atlantic Station among other duties, and was placed in command of the Swatara of the South Atlantic and Asiatic Stations in March, 1888. He was order

in March, 1894, and was subsequently in command of the training ships Portsmouth and Alliance. He served in the Bureau of Navigation and was in command of the training ship and station, Newport, R.I., and was in command of the monitor Monterey from July 3, 1899, to March, 1901. He was a member of the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase, Clubs, of Washington. He leaves a wife and a daughter, Miss Annie McGowan.

Brig. Gen. John C. Black, U.S.V., lawyer, Civil War veteran and one-time Representative and United States Commissioner of Pensions, died suddenly of heart disease at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 17, 1915. He was seventy-six years old. General Black was born in Lexington, Miss., and at the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted as a private in the 11th Indiana regiment. Later he organized a company of the 37th Regiment of Illinois, serving as major, lieutenant colonel and colonel. In 1865 he was brevetted brigadier general of Volunteers "for gallant services in the assault on Fort Blakely, Ala." In March, 1862, General Black was wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, a bullet passing between the bones of the left arm and severely injuring the elbow joint. In December of the same year he was wounded again, the bone of the upper right arm having been shattered. His left arm was disabled permanently and he suffered many years from the injury in his right arm. General Black was admitted to the Bar in 1867. When President Cleveland took office in 1885 the first nomination he sent to the Senate was that of General Black for Commissioner of Pensions. He was elected to Congress in 1892 from Illinois and resigned in December, 1894, to become United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. He held that office for four years. In 1903 he was appointed United States Civil Service Commissioner, and in the following year he was elected president of the commission, succeeding John R. Proctor. He continued as a Civil Service Commissioner for ten years. In 1902-3 General Black was commander of the Illinois Commandery of the M.O. L.

in Urbana, Ill., on Sept. 28, 1867.

Capt. George H. Knox, U.S.A., who was killed at Fort Sill, Okla., Aug. 12, 1915, in an aeroplane accident, was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 17, with military honors. The funeral services were held at the home of his stepbrother, Charles K. Robinson, 565 Seventh street. The Rev. W. W. Bowdish, of the Ocean Parkway Methodist Episcopal Church, officiated. A company of soldiers from Fort Hamilton, under the command of Capt. Hudson T. Patton, accompanied the remains to the cemetery. Captain Knox was known as a very efficient and popular officer.

Mdsn. W. L. McCarthy, Second Class, of Danville, Ky., died aboard the battleship Ohio Aug. 15, 1915, in Pacific waters. Midshipman McCarthy was stricken with spinal meningitis soon after the squadron left San Francisco Aug. 14. The body was taken ashore to be sent to Danville.

sent to Danville.

Rebecca Forster Foot, widow of Major Alfred Foot, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., Aug. 12, 1915.

Martha Corbin Jones, daughter of the late Commo-Thomas Ap. Catesby Jones, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., Aug. 11, 1915.

Mrs. Lois M. Moore, wife of Capt. William I. Moore, U.S.N., retired, died Aug. 14, 1915, at 1 Arlington street, Boston, Mass., where she and her husband had been making their home. Mrs. Moore was the daughter of Andrew J. Locke, of Portsmouth, N.H. Besides her husband she is survived by a sister, Miss Katherine Locke.

Mrs. George D. Moore, mother of the wife of Livet.

husband she is survived by a sister, Miss Katherine Locke.

Mrs. George D. Moore, mother of the wife of Lieut. Col. Ezra B. Fuller, U.S.A., and of the wife of Lieut. Col. Charles A. Varnum, U.S.A., died at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 11, 1915.

Mr. Michael J. C. Wrenne, father of the wife of Major E. J. Timberlake, Q.M. Corps, died at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 10, 1915. He had many friends in the Army. His death took from the community one of its most useful and highly esteemed citizens. "For over fifty years," says the Nashville Tennesseean. "he had been an active and most successful railroad official, being connected first with the Nashville and Decatur Railroad and subsequently with the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway. Not only was he an efficient railroad official, but he was a successful banker and business man as well, and in all the upbuilding of the city and progressive movements he took an active part. Mr. Wrenne was widely and prominently connected in Nashville, and in addition to his relatives he had a large circle of friends who deeply deplore his great loss to them and the community. With them the people of Nashville join with bowed heads in expression of sorrow over the untimely death of one whom they honored and esteemed and whose presence as a manly man they needed and appreciated."

Mrs. Minnie K. Booth, wife of Master Electrician Charles E. Booth, U.S.A. died at Ernitrate Cal.

esteemed and whose presence as a manly man they needed and appreciated."

Mrs. Minnie K. Booth, wife of Master Electrician Charles E. Booth, U.S.A.. died at Fruitvale, Cal., July 30, 1915. She was born in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 26, 1861, and is survived by husband, four daughters and three sons, all of whom were at her bedside with exception of the eldest son who recently returned to his business in Washington, D.C. The funeral was held from the chapel of the Julius Godeau Mortuary, Oakland, Cal., on Monday, Aug. 2, 1915. The Rev. John R. Braeuer, Ph.D., of the First English Lutheran Church, conducted the services, after which the remains were incinerated at the Oakland Crematory, following final services thereat. The pallbearers were all retired N.C. staff officers: Francis Finley, Q.M. sergeant; Frank McCaffery, commissary sergeant; James Lehane, commissary sergeant; Robert F. Gerahty, hospital steward: Hubert W. Ketchum, color sergeant, 7th Cav.; and Harry W. Capron, master signal electrician. "Mrs. Booth," writes a correspondent, "was an Army woman of the old school, having met and married her husband in Dakota in 1883, while he was a member of the 7th Cavalry. She is survived by seven children: Mrs. D. B. Ivey, of New Orleans, La.; Mrs. William H. Finley, of Oakland, Cal.; Charles E., jr., of Washington, D.C.; Herbert, Robert G., Josephine and Evangeline, of Oakland and San Francisco.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Announcement has been made by Mrs. John Biddle Porter, of Washington, D.C., widow of Lieut. Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., who died at Leavenworth, Kas., a few weeks ago, of the engagement of her daughter. Miss Margaretta B. Porter, to the Rt. Rev. Robert Codman, Episcopal Bishop of Maine. The wedding will take place within the next two months, although no date has been set.

Capt. Edgar W. Miller, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Orman Faye Smith, daughter of Mr. Myron A. Smith,

of No. 720 Rugby road, Flatbush, N.Y., were married Aug. 14, 1915, at that place in St. Paul's Episcopal Church and the Rev. John V. Cooper, assistant rector of the church, officiated. Miss Smith's attendant was her stepmother, Mrs. Myron A. Smith, and the best man was Mr. Warner R. Gault, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Both the bride and her attendant wore simple costumes of white. Capt. and Mrs. Smith will pass their honeymoon at Fort Ontarlo, Oswego, N.Y., and in Maine. After a stay in the latter state they will go to Texas City, Texas, where Captain Miller has been assigned to duty.

duty.

Mrs. A. N. Buchanan, of San Francisco, Cal., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Gladys Buchanan, and Major Laurence Clay Brown, Coast Art., U.S.A., now stationed at Fort Barry, Cal. The interesting bit of news was told to friends of the couple following the return of Miss Buchanan from Lake Tahoe, where she spent the summer. Miss Buchanan is a graduate of the University of California and has spent two or three years abroad since completing her education. The wedding will be an event of the early fall.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Gilfoil, of Omega, La., announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Georgie Scott, to Ensign Julius Madison Moss, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in Louisiana sometime in November.

vember.

At a luncheon given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Giles Kellogg, of Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 12, announcement was made of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Adeline Kellogg, to Lieut. Shepler Ward Fitz-Gerald, Coast Art., U.S.A., detailed in Signal Corps, who has been stationed until recently at the North Island aviation camp, but who is now at Fort Sill, Okla. Miss Kellogg has been spending a number of months at Coronado, where she and Lieutenant FitzGerald have many friends on both sides of the bay. The wedding date has not yet been set.

A quiet wedding of interest took place at the Naval

Coronado, where she and Lieutenant FitzGerald have many friends on both sides of the bay. The wedding date has not yet been set.

A quiet wedding of interest took place at the Naval Academy Chapel Saturday afternoon, Aug. 21, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Dr. William D. Cassard, U.S.N., chaplain of the Naval Academy. The bride is Miss Sara Helen Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Martin, of Bonheur-on-Severn, and the groom is Mr. Thomas Taylor Bower, a former midshipman and graduate of the class of 1914, but who now holds a position in New London, Conn.

Col. and Mrs. Walter Gresham, of Galveston, Texas, announce the engagement of their daughter, Beulah, to Lieut. Carl C. Oakes, 27th U.S. Inf. The wedding will be solemnized prior to the sailing of the United States transport Buford, which leaves Galveston Aug. 26 for the Philippines, via the Panama Canal. Miss Gresham, writes a correspondent, "is a typical daughter of the South, and is a great social favorite. She has traveled extensively and spent her early childhood in Washington, D.C., when her father was Democratic Congressman for this district. Lieutenant Oakes is one of the most highly esteemed officers of Fort Crockett, and is a cousin of Major J. C. Oakes, C.E., U.S.A. The Gresham residence is one of the most palatial homes west of the Mississippi, but the wedding will be quietly solemnized, only the relatives present to witness the ceremony."

Mr. Charles Dwight Sigsbee, jr., son of Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Agnes Falconer Haddow, daughter of Mr. James Haddow, were married at Lebanon, Pa., Aug. 18, 1915, by the Rev. Dr. T. E. Schmauck, senior pastor of Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church. The bride is seriously ill and had urged a postponement of the ceremony, fixed some time ago for Aug. 18, but the bridegroom insisted that there should be no delay. There were only a few witnesses. Mr. Sigsbee is an engineer employed by the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Armistead Booker,

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Armistead Booker, of Hampton, Va., announce the marriage of their daughter, Ilma Armistead, and Lieut. Joseph D. McCain, Coast Art., U.S.A., son of Brig. Gen. Henry Pinkney McCain, The Adjutant General, U.S.A. The ceremony took place July 28 at the home of the bride's parents. Lieut. and Mrs. McCain will make their home at Fort Screven, Savannah, Ga.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Col. John A. Lundeen, U.S.A., and Miss Lundeen are ending some time at the Kearsarge, North Conway,

Lieut. Theodore Wilkinson, U.S.N., joined his mother, Mrs. Ernest Wilkinson, at Narragansett Pier, R.I., this week.

Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy, wife of Major Tracy, U.S.A., and son are recent arrivals at the Chalfonte, Atlantic City, N.J.

City, N.J.

The Chief of Ordnance of the Army and Mrs. William Crozier returned to Washington, D.C., from York Island, Ill., on Aug. 15.

Ill., on Aug. 15.

A daughter, Dorothy Vivian McDonald, was born to P.A. Paymr. J. E. McDonald, U.S.N., and Mrs. McDonald at New York city Aug. 15.

Lieut. and Mrs. Julius C. Townsend and little daughter are spending some weeks at Evergreen Hall, Woodbury, N.J. Lieutenant Townsend is attached to the U.S.S.

Oklahoma.

Lord DeFreyne, the fifth Baron, and captain in the 3d Battalion of the South Wales Borderers, who with his brother, the Hon. George Philip, lieutenant in the same regiment, was killed in battle last May, served as an enlisted man in the United States Army in the Philippines, and succeeded to the title in 1913.

Gunner Theodore Cramp Wester, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Wester have returned to their home, "Oak Knoll," 23 Merrymount road, Roland Park, Md., after spending a week at East Stroudsburg, in the Poconos. While there they motored to the Army camp at Tobyhanna. Mr. and Mrs. Wester are now entertaining Miss Margaret Runyan, of Elmar place, Langhorne, Pa.

Congratulations are being received by Dr. Henry E.

Runyan, of Elmar place, Langhorne, Pa.

Congratulations are being received by Dr. Henry E. Jenkins, U.S.N., and Mrs. Jenkins at Washington, D.C., upon the birth of a daughter on Aug. 10. Mrs. Jenkins was Miss Harriet W. Gatewood before her marriage last October. Med. Dír. James D. Gatewood, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gatewood are receiving their share of the congratulations, for this is their first grandchild. Dr. Jenkins, who has been in Washington for several weeks, will return to Port Royal, N.C., where he is stationed, about Sept. 1, but Mrs. Jenkins expects to remain with her parents until about Oct. 1. Dr. Gatewood will leave Washington early next week to visit his daughter, Miss Hildreth Gatewood, at Pine Hill Camp, on Racquette Lake, in the Adirondacks, where he will remain about a fortnight.

Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven arrived last week at East Gloucester, Mass., for an indefinite stay.

Lieut. William W. Meek, U.S.N., was registered at the Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City, N.J., last week.

Capt. and Mrs. James Hamilton, U.S.A., retired, of East Orange, N.J., are registered at New Monterey Hotel, North Asbury Park, N.J.

Mrs. Alston Simpson, wife of Lieutenant Simpson.

Hotel, North Asbury Park, N.J.

Mrs. Alston Simpson, wife of Lieutenant Simpson,
U.S.N., and baby joined Mrs. Hoke Smith at Warrenton,
Va., on Aug. 9, for a week's stay.

Capt. and Mrs. William S. Sims entertained at a tea
at Newport, R.I., on Aug. 13, for their house guest,
Miss Mary Lincoln, of Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Frank R. Beatty, wife of Pager Admiral Reatty

Miss Mary Lincoln, of Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Frank E. Beatty, wife of Rear Admiral Beatty,
U.S.N., and Miss Emily Beatty are at the Greenbrier
White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., for August.

Mrs. Robert Jackson and Miss Maud Jackson, of
Middletown, Conn., are visiting Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, U.S.A., at his farm near Litchfield, Conn.

Capt. Joseph W. Beacham, 29th Inf., U.S.A., of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and Lieut. Harold L. Parsons, U.S. M.C., are registered at the Willard, Washington.

M.C., are registered at the Willard, Washington.

The Surgeon General of the Army and Mrs. William C. Gorgas, accompanied by Capt. and Mrs. Llewellyn P. Williamson, motored to Gettysburg, Pa., last week.

P.A. Surg. Henry L. Dollard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dollard, who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Chasseaud at Haddam, Conn., have returned to Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieut. John P. Leavenworth, C.A.C., U.S.A., is making his headquarters at Meriden, Conn., for several months while preparing military maps of the surrounding country. Rear Admiral and Mrs. William S. Benson spent the past week-end with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Herman F. Krafft, at Wardour, near Annapolis, Md.

Miss Marjorie Smith, daughter of Capt. Roy Campbell Smith, U.S.N., is visiting Mrs. William F. Morgan at Cooperstown, N.Y., having recently arrived there from New Hampshire.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Charles H. T. Lowndes, U.S.N., ho are now in New Hampshire, will make visits in both ewport and Easton, Md., before returning to their home Washington, D.C.

The Washington Post for Aug. 13 publishes a picture Miss Katherine Scriven, daughter of Brig. Gen. George Scriven, U.S.A., who is popular in the younger Army tof Washington, D.C.

set of Washington, D.C.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Medorem Crawford and Miss Dolores Crawford, of Washington, are at the Gladstone, Chelsea, N.J. Miss Crawford will make her debut in Washington, D.C., next season.

Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn, wife of Colonel Kuhn, U.S.A., who has been spending some time at West Point, N.Y., to be with her son, Cadet Parker Kuhn, is expected to return to Washington, D.C., this week.

The Washington Post for Ang. 15 publishes a picture

return to Washington, D.C., this week.

The Washington Post for Aug. 15 publishes a picture of Mrs. Frederick L. Oliver, wife of Lieutenant Commander Oliver, U.S.N., who recently returned to the West coast after a visit in Washington.

Paymr. Gen. Edwin Stewart, U.S.N., is at the Champernome, Kittery Point, Me., where his son, Lieut. tenant Stewart, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Tennessee, joined him on Aug. 14 for a short leave.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison E. Knauss, U.S.N., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter in Washington on Aug. 15. The child is a granddaughter of Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Dickman, U.S.A.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Brig. Gen. Theodore

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan and Brig. Gen. John B. Kerr, U.S.A., Major E. V. Preston and Judge Walter Evans were contestants in a putting match at the Maplewood in Pittsfield off Aug. 19.

in a putting match at the Maplewood in Pittsfield of Aug. 19.

Mrs. Samuel Lawrence Heap, wife of Pay Director Heap, U.S.N., has a cottage at Ventnor, N.J., for the season, where her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Ward, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Beale Bloomer, of Washington, D.C., are with her.

Mrs. Hubbell, wife of Brig. Gen. Henry W. Hubbell, U.S.A., has joined her son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. Woodruff, at the Baltimore Inn, Cape May, N.J., and will go later to West Point, N.Y., to be with her son, Cadet Hubbell, of the U.S.M.A.

Mrs. Harold P. Parmelee, wife of Lieutenant Parmelee, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Louisiana, who has been spending some time in Newport, R.I., will join her father, Representative Robert Henry, of Texas, this week, and leave with him for their home in Texas.

Major Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon returned to Albany, N.Y., on Aug. 10, after a week's cruise with Col. Robert M. Thompson on board his yacht, the Everglades. They went to Newport for the Astor races and spent the week-end at Southampton, Long Island.

Guests at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, last week, included Capt. William Taylor, 10th Inf., U.S.A., Commodore Thomas D. Griffin, U.S.N., Lieut. Mark I. Hersey, U.S.N., P.A. Surg. Renier J. Straeten, U.S.N., Lieut. Webster A. Capron, U.S.A., Capt. Morrison C. Stayer, Mad. Corps, U.S.A., and Lieut. Walter O. Boswell, U.S.A., who resigned a few days ago. is a native of New U.S.A., who resigned a few days ago. is a native of New U.S.A., U.S.A., who resigned a few days ago. is a native of New U.S.A., U.S.A., who resigned a few days ago. is a native of New U.S.A., U.S.A., who resigned a few days ago. is a native of New U.S.A., U.S.A., who resigned a few days ago. is a native of New U.S.A., U.S.A., who resigned a few days ago. is a native of New U.S.A., U.S.A., who resigned a few days ago. is a native of New U.S.A., U.S.A., under the days ago. is a native of New U.S.A., U.S.A., under the days ago. is a native of New U.S.A.

Capt. Laurance Angel, of the Porto Rico Regiment, U.S.A., who resigned a few days ago, is a native of New York, and is a distinguished graduate of the School of the Line and a graduate of the Army Staff College in 1911. In the summer of 1898 he was a private and sergeant in the 3d New York Volunteers. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Provisional Porto Rico Regiment in 1902.

Arrivals at Atlantic City, N.J., during the past week include Commodore Richard T. Mulligan, U.S.N., who is staying at the Chelsea; Lieut. and Mrs. George M. Ravenscoft, who were registered at the Traymore; Pay Inspr. Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., Paymr. George P. Auld, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Hart, who are at the Marlborough-Blenheim, and Col. and Mrs. John L. Clem and Miss Clem, at the Chalfonte.

John L. Clem and Miss Clem, at the Chalfonte.

The detail of Lieut. Col. William W. Harts, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and colonel in charge of public buildings and grounds at Washington, D.C., expired Aug. 16, 1915. Since Oct. 1, 1913, he has served as the chief military aid to the President in special charge of state functions at the White House. A few weeks ago the question arose as to whether the four years' station rule in Washington applied to Colonel Harts. The President decided that it did not, and said he desired that the Colonel be retained in his present office for at least four years from Oct. 1, 1913, the date of his detail. In a personal letter to Secretary Garrison, indicating his wishes in the case, the President said that he regarded Colonel Harts as "one of the most useful officers in the government service."

Mrs. William Mitchell, wife of Captain Mitchell, G.S., and two children are at Point View Cottage, Black Point, Conn.

A son, Brooks Wilson, was born to the wife of Lieut. A. H. Wilson, 3d Cav., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 2, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Ralph Brown Lister announce the birth of a son, Ralph Brown Lister, jr., on July 15, 1915, at Honolulu, H.T.

at Honolulu, H.T.

Miss Netta Haines, who has been very ill at her home, 1731 Twentieth street, Washington, for the last nine weeks, is now out of danger.

Lieut. and Mrs. O. Westover, 14th Inf., announce the birth of a son, Charles Bainbridge Westover, at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, on July 10, 1915.

Miss Georgie Fuller, of Fort Leavenworth, is the guest of Miss Mae Sue Donaldson at Governors Island, en route to visit her sister in Savannah.

Marion Ethel Hamilton (Mrs. Francis M. Hinkle), of Fort Armstrong, Honolulu, has a poem, "Indifference," in Harper's Weekly for July 24, 1915.

Mrs. William C. Koenig, infant daughter and nurse

Mrs. William C. Koenig, infant daughter and nurse re spending the month of August at Atlantic City. ieutenant Koenig will join his family next week.

Capt. and Mrs. Roy Cleveland Heflebower, U.S.A., an ounce the birth of a son, Roy Cleveland Heflebower., on June 7, 1915, at Augur Barracks, Jolo, P.I.

Major R. E. Wyllie, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., has arrived in Washington with his family, for duty at the War College, and they have taken a house at 2019 Nineteenth street.

A daughter, Mary Barber, was born to the wife of Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., Aug. 12, 1915. Mrs. Knauss is a daughter of Col. Joseph T. Dickman, U.S.A., commanding the 2d Cavalry, U.S.A.

Miss Ellen Herkness, sister of Lieut. Lindsay C. Herkness, Corps of Engrs., and Cadet Sidney Herkness, was at West Point for camp illumination on the 13th and over the week-end, chaperoned by Mrs. Calvin De Witt.

Miss Charlotte Chamberlin, sister of Capt. De Witt W. Chamberlin, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. Jordan at Governors Island. Lieut. and Mrs. Jordan entertained at a dinner party and theater for Miss Fuller, Miss Chamberlin and Miss Donaldson.

Mrs. H. F. Dalton, who has been spending part of the summer at Frederick, Md., is now with her two young sons, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Chapman, C.A.C., at Fort Monroe. They will return to their apartment in Washington about Sept. 1. Captain Dalton, recently on duty in the Quartermaster Corps in Washington, is now serving with the 23d Infantry at Texas City.

recently on duty in the Quartermaster Corps in Washington, is now serving with the 23d Infantry at Texas City.

Lieut. and Mrs. James P. Cole, 4th U.S. Inf., a few days ago chaperoned the following party to Texas City to attend a "despedida" given by the 23d Infantry in honor of the 27th Infantry, which sails on the transport on the 26th for the Philippines: Capt. and Mrs. Preston, Lieut. and Mrs. Samson, Lieut. and Mrs. Arneman, Lieut. and Mrs. Whiting, Mrs. Springer and Mrs. Mills, Misses Kimble, Butts, Hudson, Cooper, Lieutenants Weir and Byrom, Mr. Hamilton West, Billy Smith, Joe Eiband.

Brig. Gen. John L. Clem, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at a banquet at the Army and Navy Club in Washington on Aug. 7. The dinner was given by General Clem's associates in the Quartermaster Corps of the Army, including Gen. H. G. Sharpe, Col. I. W. Littell, Capt. W. H. Oury, Lieut. Col. R. McA. Schofield, Capt. A. E. Saxton, Capt. T. L. Smith, Lieut. Col. C. B. Baker, Major James Canby, Gen. C. A. Devol, Col. D. L. Brainard, Lieut. Col. J. B. Houston, Major H. M. Lord, Major H. J. Fleming, Major F. S. Armstrong, Capt. G. Robinson and Capt. K. W. Walker. Major Gen. C. F. Humphrey, retired, former Quartermaster General, and Col. John McElroy also were present.

Mrs. T. L. Leeds, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Henry S. Kilbourne, U.S.A., is at present residing at No. 16 Richmond Bridge Mansions, East Twickenham, Surrey, England, while her husband is at the front with his regiment, the 59th Scuide Rifles, Indian army. Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) Leeds was given command of the 59th Rifles in April last, after it had lost two colonels killed in action. The rank of temporary lieutenant colonel accompanied the appointment, and since then he has been mentioned in despatches and his name has appeared in the "Birthday Honors" list with a brevet lieutenant coloneley. This will be of interest to the many friends of both Col. and Mrs. Leeds in the Army and Navy.

Mr. William Worthington Russell has just been reappointed Minister t

many friends of both Col. and Mrs. Leeds in the Army and Navy.

Mr. William Worthington Russell has just been reappointed Minister to San Domingo by President Wilson, to succeed Mr. James L. Sullivan, of New York, resigned. Mr. Russell was born in Washington, D.C., and was educated at the U.S. Naval Academy, but left the Service in 1883 and engaged in civil engineering, then later entered the diplomatic service of the United States. Mr. Russell is a son of the late Major W. W. Russell, U.S.M.C., and a nephew of the late Rear Admiral John H. Russell, U.S.N., and Rear Admiral John H. Russell, U.S.N., and Rear Admiral John H. Russell, U.S.N. He is a cousin of Major John H. Russell, U.S.N. Service of the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Major and Mrs. Frank H. Lawton arrived home this week from a six weeks' leave, writes a correspondent at Governors Island, N.Y. Capt. and Mrs. Noble were week-end guests of Commodore Benedict at Indian Harbor, and took a charming trip on his famous yacht. Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. Jordan spent the week-end with relatives in "Bellehaven," Greenwich, Conn., and motored to West Point Monday. Major and Mrs. Donaldson went up to West Point for the dance and camp illumination last Friday night. Miss Mae Sue Donaldson spent a day or two at Atlantic City. Lieut. Allen Kimberly is keeping bachelor's hall until his wife comes from Totten. Mrs. Walter McCaskey is visiting Capt. K. T. Smith and Lieut. and Mrs. Jordan for a few days.

Of Lieut. Maurice Luby, 2d Field Co., R.E., the London Times of July 30 has the following paragraph

and Lieut. and Mrs. Jordan for a few days.

Of Lieut. Maurice Luby, 2d Field Co., R.E., the London Times of July 30 has the following paragraph in the column recording the awards by the King of the Distinguished Service Order for gallantry and devotion to duty in the field: "For conspicuous ability and coolness between April 26 and May 26 while superintending by night the construction of an advance trench within from 100 to 200 yards of the enemy. His working party was constantly subjected to snipling, and occasionally to machine-gun fire, and it was mainly owing to his coolness and careful instruction that it was possible to complete the work." Lieutenant Luby is a son of Col. Maurice Luby, R.A., and a cousin of the late Comdr. John F. Luby, U.S.N., and of his son, Lieut, Thomas Millen Luby, U.S.M.C.

Gen. and Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe, U.S.M.C., have returned to their home, Woodreve, in Maryland.

A son, Alan Leigh Moore, was born to the wife of Lieut. James Merriam Moore, U.S.A., at Fort Sill, Okla.,

A daughter, Rosa Coffin Miller, was born at Knoxville, enn., Aug. 18, to the wife of Lieut. Troup Miller, 3d Tenn., Au U.S. Cav.

U.S. Cav.

Mrs. Frederick Allport Dale and daughter, Audray, have left New York and are visiting Mrs. Dale's father in Germantown, Pa.

The Inspector General of the Army and Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington are spending August at Bedford Springs, where they are taking the cure.

A daughter, Dorothy Noble Danford, was born to Lieut. Robert M. Danford, 5th U.S. Field Art., and Mrs. Danford at Fort Sill, Okla., Aug. 13.

The Misses McClellan, of Philadelphia, nieces of the late Gen. George B. McClellan, U.S.A., are guests at the Windsor Hotel, Cape May, N.J.

Lieut. and Mrs. Pickens E. Woodson, U.S.A., retired, announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Lee Woodson, at Globe, Ariz., on Aug. 12, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Russell S. Maxwell. 1st U.S. Field

Lieut. and Mrs. Russell S. Maxwell, 1st U.S. Field Art., announce the birth of a son, William Ragland, at the Hanly Hospital, Santa Cruz, Cal., on July 30, 1915.

Mrs. De Forest Willard Morton and little daughter, fary, the family of Lieutenant Morton, 8th Cav., U.S.A., ave returned to Washington from a visit to Dr. and Irs. S. W. Morton, the parents of Lieutenant Morton, t their summer home in Stone Harbor, N.J.

Mrs. C. J. Rixey and Miss Rixey, of Washington, were recently week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herndon Rixey at Jameson's Hill, Culpeper, Va. They will leave shortly for Portland, Ore., where the marriage of Miss Rixey and Lieutenant Gibson, U.S.N., will take place at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. John St. Clair. The date set is Oct. 7.

date set is Oct. 7.

Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army, will preside over the Public Health and Medical Science Section of the Pan-American Scientific Congress, which will be held in Washington from Dec. 27, 1915, U Jan. 8, 1916. The chairman of the Sanitary Division of the section will be Surg. Gen. William C. Braisted, of the Navy. Among those who will deliver addresses are Lieut. Col. E. L. Munson and Capt. E. B. Vedder, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Med. Dir. J. D. Gatewood, U.S.N.

Corps, U.S.A., and Med. Dir. J. D. Gatewood, U.S.N. Major William Wallace, 9th U.S. Inf., was shot a seriously wounded at the camp of the National Gu of West Virginia at Parkersburg, W.Va., Aug. 18, wha revolver was accidentally discharged inside a tent he was passing. The bullet cut off two fingers of left hand and passed through both legs near the thi Major Wallace, who was an inspector-instructor of thurd, received the attention of the Medical Corps the camp and later was removed to a local hospital.

APPOINTMENTS TO U.S.M.A.

The following candidates for admission to the United tates Military Academy in 1916 have been appointed during the past week:

Arkansas-Charles II. Moore, jr., alternate, Pine

Oscar A. Saunders, alternate, Brush

Maine—Newell L. Hemenway, Portland. Maryland—Robert W. Waller, Salisbury. Massachusetts—Edgar L. Kaula, alternate,

Maryland—Robert W. Wallet,
Massachusetts—Edgar L. Kaula, alternate, Somerville.
Missouri—Herbert B. Jordan, Jefferson City.
Michigan—Karl Guenther, Lansing.
New Jersey—Alexander J. Mackenzie, Bernardsville;
Henry W. Barrick, alternate, Trenton; George F. Jammer, alternate, Trenton.
New York—James W. Colt, jr., Geneseo; Clarence M. Mendenhall, alternate, New Rochele; Edwin B. Fitzpatrick, alternate, Olean.
Oklahoma—Howell Cocke, Mangum; Herbert N. Gambill, alternate, Hollis; Carl L. Brundage, alternate, Thomas.

bill, alternate, Holls; Can Thomas.

Virginia—William A. Calloway, Norwood; James P. Jervey, jr., alternate, Norfolk; Marvin H. Grove, alternate, Salem.

LAND DEFENSE OF SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS

In discussing the use of seacoast guns and mortars in land defense of fortifications, Lieut. Meade Wildrick, C.A.C., in the July-August Artillery Journal points out that the large rôle played by big mortars and howitzers in the European war indicates the importance of studying the possible value of coast defense guns and mortars in covering the surrounding land and water areas within their range. With the complete development of the system he describes Lieutenant Wildrick believes no system he describes Lieutenant Wildrick believes no hostile force could operate on land or sea within a radius of twelve miles of any of our coast defenses without coming under the fire of our large guns and mortars. The requisites of the fire control system insuring such protection are an accurate military map and an efficient scouting force. The map should be similar to the present coast defense commander's map, but much more accurate, covering 20,000 yards radius instead of 12,000, the former being the range of the major caliber guns. The control of this map should be established by triangulation. The best results would seem to be obtainable, the essayist believes, by a combination of the square system for locating firing data from the map. Several problems are worked out showing the methods of meeting an attack on the land side, and the methods he illustrates by them, the says, are applicable to every coast defense in our Service.

To develon the necessary trained scouts and lines of

on the land suce, and the construction of the land suce, and the says, are applicable to every coast defense in our Service.

To develop the necessary trained scouts and lines of communications the annual service target practice should be divided into sea defense and land defense practice. The former could be carried on as at present. In the second kind of practice a situation could be assumed and the target constructed in an area where the bursting shells could do no material damage. As a safety precaution the umpire should know the correct azimuth and range to the target, so that the firing data could be checked before the command to fire is given. Scouts should be specially trained in locating targets on the map and in sending the correct firing data to the fort commander's station. Proper lines of communication should be established by wireless, telegraph, telephone and visual signaling between the scouts and headquarters. As soon as the assumed situation is made known by the umpire

the scouts should be sent out to find the target. When found they should locate it accurately on their map and report the data to the defense commander immediately. When the firing has begun they should observe its effectiveness and be able to control it. All the requirements of the practice, as far as possible, should simulate war conditions. Things necessary to the development of this system of sea and land defense, Lieutenant Wildrick thinks, are the issuing of a proper map to each battery commander's station in each coast defense; scouts specially qualified and trained in locating targets on the map; development of lines of communication between scouts and headquarters; making and issuing to each battery of a special shell by the Ordnance Department for use against land targets; guns mounted so as to be able to employ all round fire in covering the rear areas of the seacoast defenses.

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

e appeal of Capt. D. B. Wills, assistant paymaster, U.S.M.C., from a disallowance by the Auditor, has been overruled in his favor. The Comptroller decides that Capt. A. E. Harding and the officers of the 5th Regiment, U.S.M.C., while on board ship in the waters of Santo Domingo awaiting orders were on a duty status, and

Domingo awaiting orders were on a duty status, and not that of traveling at sea, as the Auditor held; also that the officers who complied with their orders for immediate embarkation were not responsible for the delay in the sailing of the ship and should be allowed reimbursement accordingly for subsistence expenses.

Comdr. George W. Mentz, U.S.N.. deposited \$1,050 in the Treasury as the compromise of a claim for civil liability incurred in having illegally brought certain merchandise into San Juan, P.R., from St. Thomas, in November and December, 1902. The Comptroller decides that the proportion of this sum representing duties should be paid to the Treasurer of Porto Rico and the remainder into the Treasury of the United States on account of custom fines, penalties and forfeitures.

The Comptroller in the case of the funeral expenses of the late Col. R. Dickens, U.S.M.C., holds that expenses for the funeral of a deceased officer or enlisted man which are occasioned by necessary transportation may be paid from the proper appropriation and should not be deducted from the gratuity.

PAY OF ARMY MAJORS.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 11, 1915.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I wish to call attention to what appears to be a discrimination against majors in the Army not at all intended by the law. Considering the increases in pay corresponding to promotions between the rank of lieuropers and that of colonial its may be established that the tenant and that of colonel, it may be stated that the greatest increase for promotion should be found at the change from captain to major; for this promotion bridges the gap between the narrower duties and responsibilities of the company officer and the broader duties and responsibilities of the field officer, and at the same time increased burdens are then assumed for the first time through the cutting off of the extra pay allowed for mounts owned by the officer and the issue of horse and ordnance equipment.

This principle seems to have been recognized in the preparation of the pay table, where the different increases in the pay of grade are as follows: From lieutenant to captain, \$400 per annum; from captain to major, \$600 per annum; from major to lieutenant colonel, \$500 per annum; from lieutenant colonel to colonel, \$500 per annum. change from captain to major: for this promotion bridges

annum; from heutenant colonel to colonel, \$500 per annum.

In practice the principle is violated; for few officers, except medical officers and quartermasters, attain the grade of major until after they have served over twenty years. Most majors served more than twenty-two years to attain the grade. The true increases for promotion must be determined by considering ten years of service for a lieutenant to become a captain and twenty for the captain to become a major. At the same time, the pay for mounts must be considered, as it is an actual condition, and not a theory. The real situation is as follows: Increase from lieutenant to captain, \$480; increase from captain to major, \$440; increase from major to lieutenant colonel, \$500; increase from lieutenant colonel to colonel, \$500. The smallest increase is made where the greatest is needed and really intended to be given, as indicated by the pay table.

This anomaly could be corrected by repealing the proviso which limits the pay of a major to \$4,000, which

by the pay table.

This anomaly could be corrected by repealing the proviso which limits the pay of a major to \$4,000, which would give \$4.200 to majors having over twenty years of service. This would make the proper difference between the pay of a captain and that of a field officer, and would place the pay of a major on a more favorable comparison with that of a lieutenant colonel, as it ought to be to be proportionate to the respective duties and responsibilities. responsibilities.

R. R. RAYMOND, Major, Corps of Engr

WHAT OF THE SOLDIER'S FAMILY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ABMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

While we are discussing the matter of increased retirement pay for enlisted men, even at our own expense if necessary, can we not do a little more? How about protection for the family left struggling for a livelihood the decease of a soldier?

At the death of an enlisted man, at the present rates

At the death of an enlisted man, at the present rates of pay, his wife receives the equivalent of six months of his pay, which is of great assistance, but only temporary. His pay does not permit him to carry any insurance. The consequence is that the wife is left to shift for herself and the children on the "widow's pension" of \$12 per month, with \$2 additional for each minor child. Not enough to keep body and soul together. So she must eke out that scanty portion by taking up some work, depriving the children of their best and truest friend during practically all of the daylight hours.

By all means deduct the twenty-five cents per month from each enlisted man and retire him on a sum that will enable him to keep himself in fit condition for further duty with the colors in case of need, instead of condemning him to solicit a position to make ends meet; but in addition provide that after his decease in the line of duty, or under similar circumstances after his retirement, his widow shall receive a sum sufficient for her support and for the support and training of minor children so long as she shall remain a widow. Increase the Army, by all means. But at the same time increase

the inducements to enlist and to "stick." Make the Service offer so much that young men will want to come in and will want to stay. W. R. S.

BRITISH DIFFICULTIES.

(From the London Times.)

The German newspapers display at present greater confidence and satisfaction than at any time since the outbreak of war. The military situation on all the fronts is represented to be extremely favorable, the diplomatic situation, as regards especially both the United States situation, as regards especially both the United States and the Balkans, is described hopefully, and, above all, it is maintained that Great Britain, owing to military disappointments and her lack of preparation, is involved in difficulties for which no remedy can be found, and which practically destroy all hope of victory.

The Cologne Gazette, for example, devoted a very great part of its space in three editions to various aspects of the situation in England. The following conclusion of a long letter from Berlin to the Cologne Gazette is typical:

The Cologne Gazette, for example, devoted a very great part of its space in three editions to various aspects of the situation in England. The following conclusion of a long letter from Berlin to the Cologne Gazette is typical:

"A year of fighting has brought the Allies no other success than perception of the fact that the best thing they could do would be to reconstruct, as soon as possible, on the German pattern, their educational, economic and administrative institutions. This year has proved clearly that these institutions in Germany are so perfect that there are no gaps in them through which Germany could be hit. The finest brain or the most pitliess humorist could imagine no more overwhelming satire than that which has been written by history in the past year—the fallure of the league to fall upon and destroy Germany, because it could have succeeded only if the Allies had possessed the organization which Germany possesses, and which cannot be improvised after a year of war, but can only slowly grow up."

The writer explains at length that all British calculations have been defeated, and that, instead of England's being able to win the war "with the old system," it is "only the English system that has been beaten." He rejoices, like other German writers, over the statement of Lord Haldane, "undoubtedly the best educated man in the government which made the war," that, "after the war, England will be a poorer country." He suggests that Lord Haldane may have had his own motives for his speech, but says that this does not make his "bitter truths" less true.

All these German articles culminate in the assertion that England will fail to absorb the true spirit of German patriotism, and above all to build up a new system upon the basis of universal military service. A certain Dr. Sarrazin, whom the Cologne Gazette represents as a critical observer of English life, who has for many years predicted the results of "England's scientific backwardness," writes as follows:

"The attempt, or rather the threat, to intro

DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING AMMUNITION.

In a letter to the New York Tribune from Niagara alls, Aug. 8, Francis A. J. Fitzgerald gives an inter-sting description of the difficulties the British have encountered in preparing for the manufacture of ammunition .

"As an illustration," says Mr. Fitzgerald, "let us take the manufacture of shrappel. This must be manufactured of a particular kind of steel, from which the blanks are made. The blanks are then machined and must go through an elaborate and careful heat treatment. The machine work requires a high degree of accuracy, specifications calling for errors less than one-four-hundredth of an inch. Naturally the working force of the factory must be trained for this, special machinery obtained, the work systematized and so forth. I have seen American factories which almost immediately after the opening of the war got contracts for munitions and strained every effort to fill them, and yet months passed before any shells were actually turned out. There are factories to-day with unfinished shells piled up to the roof because of the impossibility of getting the raw materials needed to finish them. Piles of shrapnel shells fie waiting for bullets because these are made of an alloy containing eighty-eight per cent. lead and twelve per cent. antimony, and the problem is where to get the antimony. Thousands of unfinished shells are held up because the brass cannot be obtained to make the primers. This is due to the lack of zinc. When the war began zinc could be bought for something like \$140 a ton; now it costs \$650 a ton, or more. Imagine the condition of a factory that made a contract for munitions some months ago and now wants to buy brass! "As an illustration," says Mr. Fitzgerald, "let us take

agine the condition of a factory that made a contract for munitions some months ago and now wants to buy brass!

"It has been estimated that the zinc required to fill munition orders amounts to 950,000 tons, but the yearly capacity of eight smelters in this country is only 350,000 tons. New smelters are building, but naturally these take several months to complete.

"Take another example of a war material only required in relatively small quantities but nevertheless of great value—magnesium. When the war began magnesium was not manufactured in this country at all; it was imported from Europe and cost seventy-five cents to one dollar a pound. After the war began it was quoted at fancy prices, like \$7 or \$8 a pound, and even at that price the quantity which could be obtained was very small. The Germans were prepared. They had thought out all the problems of the war before it began.

"They know that the Allies in the west have only sufficient munitions to defend themselves, and that the Russians have not even enough for that purpose. Obviously then the proper strategy is to keep the western enemy on the defensive and follow an active offensive on the eastern enemy, whose lack of munitions is notorious. At the beginning of the war the Germans took Belgium, the greatest zinc smelting country in the world, and they have never let the Russians cross the frontier at Myslowitz, near the zinc mines and smelters of Hohenlohe. There the great zinc and coal mines feed the smelters of Hohenlohehütte, an enormous plant, the

smelting capacity of which was being largely increased when I was there in 1900 and 1910. Do not the Ger-mans also hold the richest mining country in the north

when I was there in 1900 and 1910. Do not mans also hold the richest mining country in the north of France?

"Consider also the supplies of explosives. Of course, with our magnificent resources we can supply unlimited quantities of these, but time is required for their development. Here again the Germans have thought ahead. Not only were their own factories organized and developed, but they have accumulated supplies from elsewhere. Personally I knew of one factory on this continent which for years before and up to the beginning of the war found a customer in Germany for all the high explosives it could supply.

"Under the circumstances is the severe criticism of the British just? How long will it be before they are ready? Probably it will still be some time before we can look for any great improvement in the Allies' condition. While it is true that really serious shipments of munitions have begun from this country, it is difficult to see how they can reach truly adequate quantities for some months yet. The British probably have a large and fairly well trained army now; but an army without munitions is worse than useless."

RE-ARMING THE GERMAN FLEET.

(From the London United Service Gazette.)

There have been, since the beginning of the present year, many rumors in the press concerning the intention of von Tirpitz and his naval colleagues at Berlin to German warships as to practically amount to the rearmament of the Kaiser's fleet. By the end of 1914 they had discovered that big guns and great speed were the prime factors in securing victories in naval battles, and that Lord Fisher had left them with what was little more than a second-rate war fleet on their hands—after all their huge expenditure in the great race for sea su-premacy—as compared with the British fleet, by the adoption of the dreadnought type and its rapid develop-

all their huge expenditure in the great race for sea supremacy—as compared with the British fleet, by the adoption of the dreadnought type and its rapid development into super-dreadnoughts of tremendous gun power and abnormally high speed. Happily for us, Germany's naval war lords learned this lesson too late for it to be of any great service to them during the present war. It is one thing to talk about re-gunning a fleet with weapons of a more up-to-date and effective character and quite another thing to spend money wisely or well at such work. The experience of the British naval constructors and naval officers has always gone to prove that it is infinitely better to spend money on new construction than on converting old ships. New wine cannot be put into old bottles advantageously.

The reason for failure in this direction is not hard to seek, for the layman can understand that to put heavier guns into a ship—and a new armament usually means larger and heavier guns and mountings—the ships have to be subjected to considerable structural alterations, and that great, and sometimes vital, sacrifices have to be made in other directions. More magazine and shell room space is wanted to carry the same number of rounds per gun, and a good supply of ammunition is essential in these days of rapid fire, while storage room for fuel and stores has to be sacrificed to these ends. Usually, even after all these adjustments have been made, the converted ship is found to draw more water than was estimated, and she requires a deeper channel to maneuver in, loses some speed by reason of her greater draught, and is not so good a sea-boat as originally. All these are serious matters, and they are seldom successfully surmounted, while the radius of a ship's action, without re-fueling or restoring, is also lessened by hundreds of miles. With larger guns and mountings, also, the scanlings of the ship generally have to be increased and strengthened, and every ounce of material used for his purpose takes something away from her original

HOW BRITISH WOUNDED ARE CARED FOR.

The system for the treatment and evacuation of the wounded British soldiers in line of battle is described "founded on two leading principles-the maintenance of the mobility of the army by relieving the fighting troops quickly of all who become noneffective, and the rapid removal of the sick and wounded into a region where the best professional skill can be applied for their benefit under the most favorable conditions attainable.

benefit under the most favorable conditions attainable. "Among the many problems encountered, perhaps the most difficult is the co-ordination of the evacuation of the sick and wounded with the supply of food and ammunition, since nothing—not even the most urgent requirements of those suffering—can be allowed to interfere with the needs of the fighting troops. To carry this out requires much forethought and a high degree of organization, not only in the management of road and railway traffic, but also in the sorting of wounded and sick into various classes for transport and treatment, in their allotment to vacant beds in the hospitals at the

base and in their removal and embarkation on hospital ships.

base and in their removal and embarkation on hospital ships.

"Another difficulty which has been experienced is that of reconciling the need of seriously wounded men for complete rest, with the necessity for avoiding the congestion which would be caused by retaining them at the casualty clearing stations during an action, a time when very large numbers of wounded have to be dealt with. Not many of such men can be retained at the clearing stations, and yet, on the other hand, any movement or jolting such as that caused by a train or motor journey might involve great risk to life.

"The solution of this problem has been found to a limited extent in the employment of water transport on the excellent system of canals with which Northern France is supplied; and serious cases of this nature are carried by barge from the clearing stations near the front to the most advanced hospitals on the lines of communication. By this means patients in a critical condition obtain absolute quiet and far more comfort than is possible in a clearing station, the main function of which is to form a channel for purposes of evacuation rather than to provide for the prolonged attention and care that very serious injuries demand. Indeed, such attention is denied to them by the exigencies of warfare so long as they remain in the vicinity of the fighting line. The barges used for this work have been specially converted into hospital craft, having been fitted with operating tables and all the necessary accessories, and each can accommodate forty patients with ease. They are towed by tugs."

MILITARY NOTES.

[From Our Paris Correspondent.]

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN FRONTS IN FRANCE.

The French and German armies on the western front are not disposed, as it is sometimes believed, in a long and thick cordon of troops, regiments and divisions, massed side by side all along the line, which a vigorous pressure would be sufficient to break or pierce. As noted by experts, the defensive dispositions on both sides have a considerable depth, in exact proportion, as a matter of fact, with the length of the front, which covers well over 600 kilometers. A series of strategic measures have been adopted that make it extremely difficult for

over 600 kilometers. A series of strategic measures have been adopted that make it extremely difficult for any side to advance and explain the actual deadlock. French and Germans have divided their line in sectors, themselves comprising three successive lines of works. In the advanced and most exposed trenches, just enough troops to contain momentarily a hostile attack.

In the trenches of the second plan, concealed as much as possible from the sight of the enemy's airmen and artillerists, are sheltered men ever in readiness to reinforce those in front and foil an attack en masse from the foe, while at rest in safer positions, at the back, sometimes a good distance from the first line are the main reserves for the sector, that can be made very quickly available for either general attacks or counter attacks. That is not all. Behind this comprehensive and wide defensive formation, concentrated at well selected points round handy railway junctions are "armées de maneuvers" at the disposal of the chief of armies or groups of armies (Joffre, Foch, de Castelnau, etc.), and that can be promptly transferred where wanted. With arrangements of that sort, attacks, however successful, can have only local importance. Hence the saying of the French commander-in-chief that his policy consisted (a grigorter) in nibbling away the enemy, which he is doing, but at a slow pace.

As to the defensive works they are not quite the same on the French and German fronts.

On the French side, the principal line of resistance is usually covered by a series of fortified advanced posts, isolated without direct communications with the rear and the flanks, and which are meant to break the "elan" of the, enemy, to compel him to divide his forces before coming to the decisive attack against the main defenses. The capture of such advanced posts, it is easy to understand, does not mean much to the Germans who, besides, are very seldom able to retain these conquests long.

In the German system, on the other hand, the first line of defense is the st

defenses. The capture of such advanced posts, it is easy to understand, does not mean much to the Germans who, besides, are very seldom able to retain these conquests long.

In the German system, on the other hand, the first line of defense is the strongest and most elaborately organized, possessing sometimes incredible extension, like at the Labyrinth (near Arras). It is generally made up of three or four parallel lines of trenches on a depth of some 400 meters; remarkably constructed, and communicating together by covered or well concealed passages, At some two or three kilometers in the rear of this very strong defensive barrier are fortified points d'appui, intended in the case of a reverse to stop the hostile advance and give reinforcements at the back time to appear on the scene. The Germans are masters in the art of utilizing the defensive value of the ground, and north of Arras, for instance, they replaced very rapidly their first lines captured by the French by three or four successive groups of well organized trenches, which meant that had the French continued their pressure, they would have had to renew their efforts and sacrifices every few kilometers.

The extreme difficulty of the task confronting Generalissimo Joffre explains the trust lately placed in aviation. Within the last few weeks hardly a day has passed by without our "flottilles de bombardment" displaying their deadly powers against important railway stations and points of concentration on the German side, sorts of operations to which the Germans have been powerless to effectively retaliate. There are numerous signs that the mastery of the air is showly but surely passing to France, a matter likely to prove of vital importance. Not only is the republic increasing her aerial fleet at a good pace, but she is, besides, supplying all her allies with aeroplanes, and Italy and Serbia with both machines and aviators. Warneford's aeroplane made monoplane.

The French have, during the early stages of the war, learned at their cost the value of ma

that destroyed a Zeppelin, for instance, was a French made monoplane.

The French have, during the early stages of the war, learned at their cost the value of marksmanship. This art had been sadly neglected in the French army, despite the lessons of the Boer war, most officers believing like the Russian leader Suvaroff that "la balle est folle, la paionnette seule est sage" and being only too ready to hurl their brave men forward with the command: "Chargez! a la baionnette!" The lesson has been terrible and taken to heart. The formation and utilization of good marksmen is one of the main cares of depot commanders. The machine gun, of course, is supreme against attacks in dense formation, but the well handled rifle has the main say in the desultory firing that goes on night and day from trench to trench, and against attacks made in dispersed order. For work of this kind the machine gun cannot be substituted without leading to a ruinous waste of ammunition.

Hand to hand weapons have seen their importance vastly increased. The French needle-like bayonet, cele-

brated as "Rosalie" in a popular song, has proved so useful in the terrible melées that take place in trench fighting that an influential Parisian association with the name "a la baionnette!" is distributing prizes among young soldiers as a reward for proficiency in bayonet fencing. Similarly hand grenades have been revived, are being manufactured by millions, and grenade throwing competitions are being held weekly in Paris and other great military centers. Thus acts France on the war path.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

(Continued from page 1615.)

A raid by German airships over the east coast of England is reported by the British Admiralty to have occurred Aug. 13 between 9:30 and 10:45 p.m. Incendiary bombs were dropped in various places, resulting in the following casualties: Killed, four men, two mg in the following casualties: Killed, four men, two women; injured, three men, eleven women, nine children, all civilians. Fourteen houses were seriously damaged. This makes the sixteenth occasion on which German airships have attacked England since the war began. In these sixteen raids seventy-six persons have been killed and 175 injured. Two Zeppelins have been destroyed. destroyed.

destroyed.

German Zeppelins for the third time made an attack on London Aug. 18 by dropping bombs from the air. The official statement says that ten civilians were killed, including two women and one child, and thirty-six persons were injured, including eighteen women and three children. No military advantage was gained and there was very little damage to property. Some houses and other buildings, including a church, were damaged. All the killed and wounded were civilians. It is thought that one of the Zeppelins was hit by the anti-aircraft guns which were immediately put into action. Nevertheless the Zeppelins all succeeded in escaping in the fog, which was rather thick.

was rather thick.

In announcing a bombardment by a German submarine on the west coast of England on Aug. 16 the War Office issued the following statement: "A German submarine fired several shells at Parton, Harrington and Whitehaven between half-past four and twenty minutes past five o'clock a.m., but no material damage was caused. A few shells hit the railway embankment north of Parton, but train service was only slightly delayed. Fires were caused at Whitehaven and at Harrington which were soon extinguished. No casualties were reported.

The German Admiralty announces that on Acc. 17 of

ported.

The German Admiralty announces that on Aug. 17 at two o'clock five boats of one of their torpedoboat flotillas attacked a small modern cruiser and eight torpedoboat destroyers near Hornsriff Lightship, on the west coast of Jutland, and sank the cruiser and one destroyer with torpedoes. Their forces had no losses, it is said. It is assumed the attacked warships were British. No confirmation of this had been made up to the time of our going to press.

Russian submarines have joined the Black Sea fleet raiding Turkish commerce. An official statement Aug. 18 reported the sinking of a Turkish steamer, coal laden, along the Asia Minor coast east of Constantinople.

THE ARMY.

S.O., AUG. 19, 1915, WAR DEPT.
Leave two months, upon arrival in United States, to 2d
Lieut. Mert Proctor, 2d Field Art.
First Lieut. Mark P. Pentecost, M.R.C., to active duty,
Aug. 25, at Fort McPherson during absence of 1st Lieut.
Madison H. Bowman, M.R.C.

First Lieut. Mark P. Pentecost, M.R.C., to active duty, Aug. 25, at Fort McPherson during absence of 1st Lieut. Madison H. Bowman, M.R.C.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., is designated as permanent station of 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Scott, M.R.C., upon his relief from Fort Morgan.

First Lieut. Clarence C. Culver, 3d Cav., to duty at Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, for duty.

Leave fifteen days to Major George H. McMaster, 16th Inf. So much of Par. 9, S.O.-153, July 2, 1915, War D., as details Major Peter W. Davison, Inf., as a member of the Board of Road Commissioners of Alaska and designates him as disbursing officer of Commission, Oct. 1, 1915, is amended, to take effect Jan. 1, 1916.

First Lieut. James B. Pascoe, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Warren to Fort Revere, relieving 1st Lieut. Herbert W. Yemans, M.R.C., who will proceed to Fort Warren for duty. The 156th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, is designated as Gun Company.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Hugh F. McGaughey, M.R.C., accepted, Aug. 19, 1915.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Ernest G. Cullom, 4th Cav., is further extended sixteen days.

Capt. Joseph F. Gohn, 15th Inf., is detailed for service to fill vacancy in Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Charles S. Blakely, 6th Field Art., detailed inspector-instructor, Field Artillery, Militia, will proceed to Atlanta on Sept. 1, 1915.

Capt. Irving J. Carr, 7th Inf., Fort Sam Houston, to join his regiment.

G.O. 48, AUG. 4, 1915, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the appointments in the Army of the U.S., to date from June 12, 1915, and the assignments to corps, regiments and other organizations of the cadets, graduates of the U.S. Military Acadeny. An advance copy of this order was published in our issue of Aug. 7, page 1557.

[C. S. A. F. M. 8.]

[C. S. A. F. M. 8

SMALL-ARMS FIRING MANUAL.

CHANGES 8, WAR DEPT.

Washington, Aug. 3, 1915.

Par. 149, Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1913, is changed follows:

Par. 149, Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1913, is changed as follows:

149. Change item 3, under the heading "Arm or Corps," of the table to read as follows:

3. Infantry, Battalions of Engineers, and field and telegraph companies and aero squadrons of the Signal Corps. (C. S. 4. F. M., No. 8, Aug. 8, 1915.)

[2296798, A. G. O.]

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.

Official: H. P. McCAIN, The Adjutant General.

UNIFORM REGULATIONS. [C. U. R, 18.]

UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

CHANGES 13, WAR DEPT.
Washington, July 26, 1915.
Par. 74, Uniform Regulations (revised edition, 1914), is changed as follows:
74. First-aid Packet and Magazine Pocket.—The first-aid packet will be worn with the Infantry field rifle belt, in front of the right hip under the second pocket to the right of the belt fastener; with the Cavalry field rifle belt, it will be worn in front of the left hip under the first rifle-cartridge pocket to the left of the belt fastener. The magazine pocket, web, double, will be worn on the Cavalry field rifle belt, in front of the left hip, between the first-aid packet and the belt fastener. When the pistol belt is worn with field equipment, the magazine

pecket, web, double, and the first-aid packet will be worn in front of the left hip, in the order named to the left of the belt fastener. Hospital Corps men will wear the first-aid packet on the waist belt with field equipment, in front of the left hip.

Officers will wear the first-aid packet and magazine pocket, web, double, in corresponding positions. (C. U. R., No. 13, July 26, 1915.)

[2235506 D. A. G. O.]

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.

Official: H. P. McCAIN, The Adjutant General.

CIR. 5, JULY 31, 1915, OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

Cir. 9, Nov. 4, 1914, and Cir. 2, June 17, 1915, from this office, are rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

For administrative purposes, the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System is divided into three sections, viz., cable section, from Seattle to Sitka, inclusive, with headquarters at Seattle; first section, from Valdez to and including the Fairbanks city office and radio station and the cable stations at Seward and Cordova, with headquarters at Valdez; the second section will include the remainder of the land lines and all other radio stations in the interior of Alaska, with headquarters at Fort Gibbon.

E. RUSSEL Major, S.C. U.S.

E. RUSSEL, Major, S.C., U.S.A., Act. Chief Signal Officer

G.O. 9, AUG. 9, 1915, WESTERN DEPT.
Col. James B. Erwin, Cav., is detailed as acting departme adjutant, with station in San Francisco.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. P. McCAIN, THE A.G.

Leave one month, about Aug. 10, 1915, to Major John L.

Hines, A.G. (Aug. 5, S.D.)

Major Adrian S. Fleming, A.G., is relieved from detail in

A.G. Department, Sept. 2, and is assigned to 2d Field Ar
tillery, Sept. 15. He will join regiment in Philippines upon

expiration of leave. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Leave one month to Col. John D. Barrette, A.G. (Aug. 17,

War D.)

Col. Eugene F. Ladd, A.G., upon his own application is re
tired from active service, Oct. 1, 1915, under the provisions

of Sec. 1243, R.S., after more than thirty-six years' service.

He will proceed to his home. (Aug. 17, War D.)

of Sec. 1243, R.S., after more than thirty-six years' service. He will proceed to his home. (Aug. 17, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

The retirement of Col. John L. Clem, Q.M.C., from active service on Aug. 13, 1915, is announced, and he is placed upon the retired list, with the rank of brigadier general from Aug. 13, 1915, the Senate having duly advised and consented on March 2, 1915, the Senate having duly advised and consented on March 2, 1915, to his advancement. General Clem will proceed to his home. (Aug. 13, War D.)

Major Willard D. Newbill, Q.M.C. (Field Art.), about Aug. 20, to Gigling, Cal., for the purpose of participating in the service practice of Battery B, 6th Field Artillery, now in camp at that place. (Aug. 5, Western D.)

Major Morton J. Henry, Q.M.C., from duty as assistant to the depot Q.M., Galveston, Texas, and on or before the expiration of his present leave to Philadelphia for assignment to duty as his assistant. (Aug. 13, War D.)

Capt. William O. Smith, Q.M.C., New Orleans, La., to Jackson Barracks, La., for the annual physical examination, at such time before Nov. 1, 1915, as will least interfere with his duties. (Aug. 6, S.D.)

Capt. George E. Thorne, Q.M.C., having reported Aug. 3, 1915, is assigned to duty in the office of the department Q.M. (Aug. 7, C.D.)

Leave two months to Capt. Joseph S. Hardin, Q.M.C. (Aug. 13, War D.)

Capt. Francis H. Pope, Q.M.C., upon his relief from duty as assistant to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, will report to the depot Q.M., San Francisco, of rassignment to duty as his assistant. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Leave one month and the days to Capt. Le Vert Coleman, O.M.C. (Aug. 14, War D.)

vice, San Francisco, will report to the depot Q.M., San Francisco, for assignment to duty as his assistant. (Aug. 14, War D.)
Leave one month and ten days to Capt. Le Vert Coleman,
Q.M.C. (Aug. 14, War D.)
Q.M. Sergt. John H. Stern, Q.M.C., to Warwick Barracks,
Cebu, for duty. (June 25, P.D.)
Q.M. Sergt. Oliver H. Balch, Q.M.C., Letterman General
Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to Fort Hancock, N.J.,
for duty. (Aug. 14, War D.)
Q.M. Sergt. George Ellis, Q.M.C., Seattle, Wash., to Fort
George Wright, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 16, War D.)
Q.M. Sergt. Carey E. Goodwyn, Q.M.C., is relieved from
duty as quartermaster agent on the Army transport Buford
and will be directed to report to the depot Q.M., Galveston,
Texas, for duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)
Q.M. Sergt. William H. Mattison, Q.M.C., Fort H. G. Wright,
N.Y.. to Manila on transport to leave Oct. 5 for duty. (Aug.
12, War D.)
The following enlisted men of the Q.M. Corps will be sent
to the stations set opposite their names for duty: Sergts. Ira
Belden to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island; Wilbur H. Morgan
to department Q.M.; Elmer E. E. Swanton to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island; Tom Ward to department Q.M., and William
T. Youart to department Q.M. (July 3, P.D.)
Sergt. 1st Class Constantin Alexief, Q.M.C., to Fort Mills,
Corregidor Island, as foreman-engineer, and Sergt. 1st Class
Allen Kelty, Q.M.C., to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, as
foreman-engineer. (July 3, P.D.)
Sergt. 1st Class John P. Tillman, Q.M.C., now on temporary
duty at headquarters, Eastern Department, will be sent to his
proper station, Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (Aug. 13,
War D.)
Sergt. George P. Hawkins, Q.M.C., Camp E. S. Otis, Canal

duty at headquarters, Eastern Department, will be suppoper station, Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (Aug. 13, War D.)

Sergt. George P. Hawkins, Q.M.C., Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, to Eagle Pass, Texas, for duty with the 17th Infantry. (Aug. 13, War D.)

Sergt. Max Heisig, Q.M.C., now at Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty, Caug. 16, War D.)

Sergt. Eugene D. Mundy, Q.M.C., Presidio of San Francisco, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Pay Clerk W. S. Vidor, Q.M.C., will be relieved from duty in the office of the depot Q.M., at the proper time and will proceed about Sept. 10, 1915, to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty in the office of the department Q.M. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Sergt. Max Heisig, Q.M.C., Fort McDowell, to the Presidio San Francisco, Cal., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Sergt. Eugene D. Mundy, Q.M.C., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. George Ellis, Q.M.C., Seattle, Wash., to Forteorge Wright, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 16, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS. MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Col. Henry I. Raymond and Capt. John W. Hanner, M.C., nre detailed as members of the Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., vice Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick and Major Willard F. Truby, M.C., relieved. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Leave two months to Lieut. Col. Merritte W. Ireland, M.C. (Aug. 13, War D.)

The leave granted Major William R. Eastman, M.C., is further extended twenty days. (Aug. 3, C.D.)

The leave granted Major Douglas F. Duval, M.C., is extended twenty days. (Aug. 12, E.D.)

Leave one month to Capt. Lee R. Dunbar, M.C., upon his return to Fort Sheridan, Ill., with Troop A, 5th Cav. (Aug. 9, C.D.)

Capt. Leopold Mitchell, M.C., from duty at Fort Leavenworth, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail about Oct. 5 for Hawaii for duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Capt. Charles M. Walson, M.C., from duty at his present station. Fort Douglas, Utah, and from further duty at Texas City, Texas, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail from that place about Oct. 5 for Hawaii for duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Leave three months, upon his artival in the United States, to Capt. Leartus J. Owen, M.C. (Aug. 13, War D.)

Leave one month, with permission to travel in China and Japan, to Capt. John J. Reddy, M.C. (Aug. 17, War D.)

Leave one month, permission to visit China and Japan, grazted Capt. George B. Lake, M.O. (Aug. 17, War D.)
So much of Par. 31, S.O. 161, July 13, 1915, and of Par. 27, S.O. 182, Aug. 6, 1915, War D., as relates to Capt. Robert M. Hardaway, M.C., is revoked. (Aug. 17, War D.)
Capt. Robert M. Hardaway, M.C., now on leave at St. Charles, Mo., is relieved from duty with the 2d Division, upon the expiration of said leave, and will then proceed from St. Charles to San Francisco for temporary duty until such time as it shall be necessary for him to take the transport to sail from that place on or about Oct. 5 for the Philippines for assignment to duty. (Aug. 17, War D.)
MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.
First Lieut. Thomas C. Walker, M.R.C., having reported

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Thomas C. Walker, M.R.C., having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Augur Barracks, Jolo, for duty. (June 23, P.D.)

First Lieut. Henry F. Philips, M.R.C., from further duty in connection with the Army Transport Service, Manila, about July 4, 1915, to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty. (June 23, P.D.)

July 4, 1915, to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty. (June 23, P.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Fletcher Gardner, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 12, (Aug. 12, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. George F. Holland, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 13, 1915. (Aug. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. Clarence E. Burt, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty, Sept. 1, 1915, at Fort Rodman, Mass. Upon the return to that post of 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Lowe, M.R.C., Lieutenant Buri will return to his home and stand relieved from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps. (Aug. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. J. Arthur Dosher, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Caswell, N.C., upon the arrival of 1st Lieut. Edmund W. Bayley, M.R.C., at that post, and will then proceed to his home and is relieved from active duty. Leave one month and twenty-four days to Lieutenant Dosher, upon his arrival at his home. (Aug. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. George B. Jones, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Leave two months, about Sept. 1, to 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Lowe, M.R.C. (Aug. 17, E.D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave one month, about Sept. 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. George
D. Graham, D.S. (Aug. 14, E.D.)

Each of the following acting dental surgeons will proceed to
Manila and report on Aug. 2, 1915, to Major Carl R. Darnall,
M.C., president of a board of officers, for examination to determine his fitness for appointment as dental surgeon with
the rank of first lieutenant: Benjamin C. Warfield, Camp
Keithley, Mindanao; Lester C. Ogg, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; Herman S. Rush, Pettit Barracks, Mindanao. (July
2, P.D.)

Keithley, Mindanao; Lester C. Ogg. Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; Herman S. Rush, Pettit Barracks, Mindanao. (July 2, P.D.)
Leave twenty-one days, about Sept. 1, to Acting Dental Surg. Dale E. Repp. (Aug. 17, E.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Edward Crapo, H.C., having arrived in this department July 4, will be sent to Tientsin, China, for duty. (July 6, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Hugh R. MacCleery, H.C., Field Hospital Company No. 6, upon departure of that organization from camp at Tobyhanna, Pa., will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 12, War D.)
Sergt. 1st Class Henry Holland, H.C., Port of Embarkation, Galveston, Texas, will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Oct. 5, 1915, for duty. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Harry N. Fuller, H.C., now at Fort Lawton, Wash., will be sent to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 13, War D.)

The following sergeants first class, H.C., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Oct. 5, 1915, for duty in the Philippine Department: Rush Cameron, Camp Fort Bliss, Texas; Arthur A. Jackson, Fort McIntosh, Texas. (Aug. 11, War D.)

The following sergeants first class, H.C., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Sept. 7, 1915, for duty: John Duignan, Fort Nigara, N.Y.; Julius Leiblinger, Field Hospital Company No. 1, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo, and John O. Perry, Fort Michie, N.Y. (Aug. 11, War D.)

The following sergeants first class, H.C., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Sept. 7, 1915, for duty: John Duignan, Fort Nigara, N.Y.; Julius Leiblinger, Field Hospital Company No. 1, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo, and John O. Perry, Fort Michie, N.Y. (Aug. 11, War D.)

The following sergeants first class, H.C., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave that port Aug. 26, 1915, for duty: Guy Wyrick, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and Earl J. Down. Cantonment Hospital, Galveston, Texas, and Earl J. Down. Cantonment Hospital, Texas City, Texas. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Sergt. J. Luther Bradley, H.C., now at Owosso, Mich., on or before expi

Down, Cantonment Hospital, Texas City, Texas. (Aug. 12, War D.)
Sergt. J. Luther Bradley, H.C., now at Owosso, Mich., on r before expiration of furlough, will report at West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)
Sergt. 1st Class Elmer H. Simons, H.C., on duty with the 28th Infantry, Galveston, Texas, to report to C.O., Port of Embarkation, that city, for duty, and to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Henry Holland, H.C. (Aug. 17, War D.)
Par. 15, S.O. 187, War D., Aug. 12, 12, 15, relating to Sergt. 1st Class Henry Holland, H.C., is amended to direct that upon his relief by Sergt. 1st Class Elmer H. Simons, H.C., he be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., and be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Oct. 5. (Aug. 17, War D.)

Manila on the transport to leave Oct. 5. (Aug. 17, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN.

Leave three months and twenty days, upon his arrival in the United States, to Capt. John R. D. Matheson, C.E. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Firts Lieut, Charles F. Williams from station at Washington Barracks, D.C., Sept. 1, 1915, and will then take station in Washington in connection with his present duties. (Aug. 13, War D.)

Leave ten days, effective about Sept. 15, to 1st Lieut. Robert W. Crawford, C.E. (Aug. 17, E.D.)

Leave one month and thirteen days, about Sept. 15, 1915, and to terminate not later than Nov. 5, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Paul S. Reinecke, C.E. (Aug. 17, E.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Lieut. Col. Tracy C. Dickson, O.D., upon his own application is retired from active service with the rank of colonel, under the provisions of Secs. 3 and 6, Act of Congress, March 4, 1915. He will proceed to his home. (Aug. 16, War D.) So much of Far. 15, S.O. 176, July 30, 1915, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Follett Bradley, O.D., is revoked. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. Franz A. Doniat, O.D. (Aug. 16, War D.)

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of Ordnance Department are ordered:

Lieut. Col. Colden L'H. Ruggles relieved duty in Philippines; proceed to and assume command of Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J.

Lieut. Col. Samuel Hof relieved duty Springfield Armory, Mass.; proceed via Washington, D.C., to Manila for duty as ordnance officer Philippine Department and in command of Manila Ordnance Depot.

Major William I. Westervelt relieved duty Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N.Y.; proceed to and take station at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., for duty. (Aug. 17, War D.)

So much of Par. 15, S.O. 176, July 30, 1915, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Follett Bradley, O.D., is revoked. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. Franz A. Doniat, O.D. (Aug. 16, War D.)

relates to 1st Lieut. Follett Bradley, O.D., is revoked. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. Franz A. Doniat, O.D. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Charles Mueller having arrived in this department will be sent to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty, (July 6, P.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Arthur M. Hamilton having arrived in this department on July 4, 1915, will report at Manila Ordnance Depot for duty. (July 6, P.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Charles J. Rauner, now at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 13, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. James A. Warwick, Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Fort McDowell, Cal., in time to be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Nov. 5, 1915, for duty. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Eric Nilan, whose tour of duty in Philippines will expire Dec. 4, 1915, from duty in those Islands at the proper time and to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty. (Aug. 14, War D.)

War D.)
The following ordnance sergeants whose tours of duty in the Philippine Islands will be completed Oct. 1, 1915, will be relieved from duty in those Islands at the proper time and sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to the stations

Indicated for duty: Richard C. Waterman, jr., to San Antonio Arsenal, Texas; William Horn to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Carl Trometre to Fort Slocum, N.Y., and Ralph Handel to Fort Revere, Mass. (Aug. 14, War D.)

The following ordnance sergeants will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., in time to be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Oct. 5, 1915, for duty in the Philippine Department: John Bieble, San Antonio Arsenal, Texas; Dover Bell, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; John O. Hays, Fort Slocum, N.Y., and William F. Gerth, Fort Revere, Mass. (Aug. 14, War D.)

William F. Gerth, Fort Revere, Mass. (Aug. 14, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Leave three months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to lst Lieut. Harry Gantz, S.C., about Aug. 22. (Aug. 12, War D.)

The following promotions and appointment in the Signal Corps, U.S. Army, are announced. To be master signal electricians: First Class Sergts. Herbert C. Horsley, Aug. 2, 1915, and Robert L. Patton, Aug. 10, 1915. To be first class sergents: Sergts. John A. Cooney, Aug. 2, 1915, and De Vere H. Harden, Aug. 10, 1915. To be sergeants: Corpls. Lawrence W. White, Aug. 1, 1915, and James E. Hague and Homer A. Sanford, Aug. 16, 1915. (Aug. 16, C.S.O.)

The following promotions in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, U.S. Army, are announced: To be sergeant: Corpl. John W. Corcoran, Aug. 16, 1915. (1915. To be corporal: First Class Pvt. Fred J. Scheidegger, Aug. 16, 1915. (Aug. 16, C.S.O.)

CAVALRY.

18T CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Aug. 6, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Claud K. Rhinehardt, 1st Cav., Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 3, Western D.)

Leave two months and fifteen days, about Sept. 1, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Eugene T. Spencer, 1st Cav., San Diego. (Aug. 6, Western D.)

Troops B and M, 1st Cav., now in camp at San Diego, Cal., will proceed by marching to Calexico, Cal., for duty, relieved will proceed by marching to San Diego for duty at that place. (Aug. 5, Western D.)

Troops B and M, 1st Cav., now in camp at San Diego, Cal., will proceed by marching to Calexico, Cal., for duty, relieving Troops A and K, same regiment, who when thus relieved will proceed by marching to San Diego for duty at that place. (Aug. 5, Western D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. J. T. DICKMAN.

Leave one month, about Aug. 18, 1915. to apply for an extension of one month, to Capt. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav. (Aug. 17, E.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

Major John D. L. Hartman, 3d Cav., having reported, will proceed from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Brownsville, Texas, for duty, (Aug. 2, S. Da.)

Leave one month and and ass, about Aug. 14, 1915, to 1st Lieux. Lawrence W. McIntosh, 3d Cav., Fort Ringgold, R. Leave twenty days, about Sept. 1, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Frank L. Van Horn, 3d Cav., Brownsville, Texas, CAug. 7, S.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

The sick leave granted Capt. Elvin R. Heiberg, 6th Cav., is further extended reamed Capt. Elvin R. Heiberg, 6th Cav., is further extended we monthly Aug. 12, 30 War D. 2d Lieux. William P. J. O'Neill, 6th Cav. (transferred to 15th Cavalry, effective Aug. 15, 1915). (Aug. 7, S.D.)

THE CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

COL. W. A. SHUNK, ATTACHED.

The leave granted Chaplain Joseph C. Kennedy, 7th Cav., is extended one month and twenty days. (July 31, C.D.)

THE CAVALRY.—COL. G. C. H. MURRAY.

COL. W. A. SHUNK, ATTACHED.

Major Elmer Lindsley, Capt. George B. Complex Cat., 11, 1916. Major Elmer Lindsley, Capt. George B. Complex Cat., 11, 1916. Major Elmer Lindsley, Capt. George B. Complex Cat., 11, 1916. Major Elmer Lindsley, Capt. George B. Complex Cat., 11, 1916. Major Elmer Lindsley, Capt. George B. Complex Cat., 11, 1916. Major Elmer Lindsley, Capt. George B. Complex Cat., 11, 1916. Major Elmer Lindsley, Capt. George B. Complex Cat., 11, 1916. Major Elmer Lindsley, Capt. George B. Complex Cat., 11, 1916. Major Elmer Lindsley, Capt. George B. Complex Cat., 11, 1916. Major Elmer Lindsley, Capt. George B. Complex Cat., 11, 1916. Major Elmer Lindsley, Capt. Geo

4, S.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. MORGAN.

COL. F. O. JOHNSON, ATTACHED.

Leave two months, about Aug. 15, 1915, to Capt. Casper
W. Cole, 15th Cav., Fort Bliss. (Aug. 4, S.D.)

Leave two months, about Sept. 5, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Rodman Butler, 15th Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas. (Aug. 6, S.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Aug. 10, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Stuart W. Cramer, jr., 15th Cav., Fort Bliss. (Aug. 3, S.D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to Capt. Charles C. Farmer, jr., Cav. (Aug. 12, War D.)
Leave two months, about Sept. 1, 1915, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, to 1st Lieut. John H. Read, jr., Cav., aid. (Aug. 2, S.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

So much of Par. 29, S.O. 173, July 27, 1915, War D., as relates to Capt. Pelham D. Glassford, 1st Field Art., is revoked. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Major William M. Cruikshank, 1st Field Art., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department, Sept. 3, 1915, vice Major Adrian S. Fleming, A.G., relieved from detail, Sept. 2, 1915. Major Fleming is assigned to the 2d Field Artillery. Sept. 15, and upon the expiration of leave will proceed to San Francisco and take first available transport for the Philippines and join regiment to which he is assigned. Major Cruikshank, upon arrival in the United States, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks for duty as adjutant of 7th Rrigade. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in United States, to Major William M. Cruikshank, 1st Field Art. (Aug. 17, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. EDWARD A. MILLAR. Leave two months, upon relief from duty in Philippines, to 2d Lieut. Vincent Meyer, 2d Field Art. (Aug. 17, War D.) Leave two months, with permission to travel in Japan and ina, to Vetn. Aquila Mitchell, 2d Field Art. (Aug. 17,

3D FIELD ARTILLERY .- COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN. Deficient and twenty days, upon the completion of regimental target practice at Sparta, Wis., to 1st Lieut. Roger S. Parrott, 3d Field Art. (Aug. 4, S.D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

The leave granted Capt. Laurin L. Lawson, 4th Field Art., is extended one month. (Aug. 3, 2d Div.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Leave one month, about Sept. 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Walter S. Sturgill, 5th Field Art., Fort Sill, Okla. (July 31, S.D.)

Leave one month, about Sept. 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut, Walter S. Sturgill, 5th Field Art, Fort Sill, Okla. (July 31, S.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.
Leave ten days to Col. Henry C. Davis, C.A.C. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Major Frank E. Harris, C.A.C., from duty in Philippines, Oct. 1, 1915, and then on the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., and report by telegraph to the A.G. of the Army for further orders. (Aug. 13, War D.)

Leave three months, upon his relief from his present duties, to Major William Forse, C.A.C., (Aug. 16, War D.).

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 149, June 28, 1915, War D., as transfers Capt. James R. Pourie, C.A.C., to the 65th Company, about Sept. 15, 1915, is amended so as to transfer that officer to the 13th Company, Sept. 15, 1915, and will join that company. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Leave three months, about Sept. 18, 1915, to Capt. Kenneth C. Masteller, C.A.C. (Aug. 18, 1915, to Capt. War D.)

Leave three months, about Sept. 18, 1915, to Capt. Kenneth C. Masteller, C.A.C. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Leave two months to Capt. Rex Van Den Corput, C.A.C. (Aug. 12, E.D.)

Leave ten days, about Aug. 16, 1915, to Capt. William F.

Hase, C.A.C. (Aug. 13, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. John J. Thomas, C.A.C., of his combission as an efficer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 14, 1915. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Leave twelve days, about Aug. 25, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Abbion R. Capt. William F. Aug. 14, 1915. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Leave twelve days, about Aug. 25, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Reiff H. Hannum, C.A.C. (Aug. 11, E.D.)

Leave twelve days, about Aug. 25, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Reiff H. Hannum, C.A.C. (Aug. 11, E.D.)

Leave three months, upon his relief from his present duties, to Major William Force, C.A.C. (Aug. 14, E.D.)

Leave three months, upon his relief from his present duties, to Major William Force, C.A.C. (Aug. 14, E.D.)

Leave three months, upon his relief from sasignment to the 8th Company and placed on the unassigned list; Aug. 25. He will then re

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edward L. Hoffman, 2d Inf., is extended one month and ten days. (Aug. 14, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

Leave twenty days to 2d Lieut. Dana Palmer, 3d Inf. (Aug. 13, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. E. HATCH.

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. E. HATCH.
Leave twenty days, about Aug. 5, 1915, to Capt. Willis P.
Coleman, 4th Inf. (Aug. 4, 2d Div.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. MORTON.
Leave two months and fifteen days, about Sept. 25, 1915,
to Capt. Herman Glade, 5th Inf. (Aug. 16, War D.)
Leave one month and twenty-five days, about Aug. 14, 1915,
to 1st Lieut. Charles S. Caffery, 5th Inf. (Aug. 12, War D.)
Leave two months and fifteen days, about Sept. 25, 1915,
to Capt. Herman Glade, 5th Inf. (Aug. 16, War D.)
6TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Leave two months, to apply for an extension of ten days.

Leave two months, to apply for an extension of ten days, to 1st Lieut. Keith S. Gregory, 6th Inf., about Sept. 21. (Aug. 16, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

COL. J. S. PARKE, ATTACHED.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. John T. Harris, 9th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Aug. 2, S.D.)

Leave one month to 2d Lieut. William H. Hobson, 9th Inf., Laredo, Texas. (Aug. 2, S.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

Capt. William Taylor, 10th Inf., now on leave in Washington, will report in person to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for temporary duty in his office and upon the completion will revert to a status of absence with leave. (Aug. 13, War D.)

Leave three months, effective about Sept. 10, 1915, to Capt. Frederick W. Coleman, 10th Inf. (Aug. 14, E.D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. Ebenezer G. Beuret, 10th Inf. (Aug. 14, E.D.)

Second Lieut. Frank M. Kennedy, 10th Inf., from duty at Fort Porter, N.Y., about Sept. 15, 1915, to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Aug. 11, E.D.)

Fort Porter, N.Y., about Sept. 15, 1915, to Watter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Aug. 11, E.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

Leave one month to 2d Lieut. Carl L. Cohen, 11th Inf., Douglas, Ariz. (Aug. 3, S.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. SAGE.

Leave two months, about Aug. 10, 1915, to Capt. Charles N. Murphy, 12th Inf., Nogales, Ariz. (Aug. 6, S.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. John Pullman, 12th Inf., is extended one month. (July 31, S.D.)

Leave one month and twenty-five days, about Sept. 3, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Alfred L. Rockwood, 12th Inf. Lieutenaut Rockwood will sail for his new station about Nov. 5, 1915, instead of Sept. 7, 1915, as heretofore ordered. (Aug. 14, War D.)

First Sergt. Alfred Kirkbride, Co. C, 12th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Douglas, Ariz., and will repair to his home. (Aug. 16, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

The leave granted Capt. George J. Holden, 13th Inf., is extended to include Oct. 13, 1915. (Aug. 13, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Lieut. Col. Maury Nichols, 14th Inf., will report in person to Col. John C. Gresham, Cav., president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board. (Aug. 12, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

Second Lieut. Oliver S. McCleary, 15th Inf., from sick in Department Hospital, Manila, to his proper station. (June 22, P.D.)

P.D.)
Capt. Fred, L. Munson, 15th Inf., is detailed for service 1 to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Oct. 26, vice Capt.

Earle W. Tanner, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that corps, Oct. 25. (Aug. 16, War D.) 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. BUNDY.

Oct. 25. (Aug. 16, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. BUNDY.

Leave two months, about Sept. 1, 1915, to Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, 16th Inf., El Paso, Texas. (July 31, S.D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Eugene Robinson, 16th Inf., Camp Fort Bliss, Texas. (Aug. 6, S.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HODGES.

Leave one month to Capt. Jack Hayes, 17th Inf., Eagle Pass, Texas. (Aug. 4, S.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Capt. Ulysses G. Worrilow, 18th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Aug. 13, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

First Lieut. Elmer C. Desobry, 19th Inf., is transferred to the 27th Infantry. He will join the company to which assigned. (Aug. 14, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HALE.

The leave for two months granted Capt. Albert W. Foreman, 20th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 5, S.D.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 15, 1915, to Capt. Robert W. Mearns, 20th Inf., Camp Fort Bliss. (Aug. 6, S.D.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 10, 1915, to 1st Lieut. James G. Boswell, 20th Inf., Camp Fort Bliss, Texas. (Aug. 6, S.D.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 5, 1915, to 2d Lieut. William

S.D.)
Leave one month, about Aug. 5, 1915, to 2d Lieut. William
G. Weaver, 20th Inf., Camp Fort Bliss, Texas. (Aug. 4, S.D.)
21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.
By operation of law, Capt. Lucius C. Bennett, 21st Inf., is relieved as quartermaster of the regiment and is hereby assigned to Company F. (Aug. 8, 21st Inf.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. C. M. TRUITT.
Leave twenty days, about Aug. 16, 1915, to Capt. Robert
H. Peck, 22d Inf., Douglas, Ariz. (Aug. 5, S.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

Leave one month, about Aug. 12, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Manuel Garrett, 23d Inf. (Aug. 5, 2d Div.) 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. PENROSE.

24TH INFANTRY.—CUIL U. W. FERRUSE.
Principal Musician Robert J. Brown, band, 24th Inf., Manila, to San Francisco, Cal., about July 15 to await action on his application for retirement. (June 25, P.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

The leave granted Capt. Samuel P. Lyon, 25th Inf., is extended one month and twenty days. (Aug. 14, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert P. Harbold, 25th Inf., is extended one month. (July 29, H.D.)

is extended one month. (July 29, H.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Second Lieut. Ralph Royce, 26th Inf., to Fort Sam Houston,
Texas, with a view to examination for detail in the Aviation
Section of the Signal Corps. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Second Lieut. Ralph Royce, 26th Inf., to Fort Sam Houston,
Texas, with a view to his examination for detail in the Aviation
Section of the Signal Corps. (Aug. 16, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

COL. W. H. CHATFIELD, ATTACHED.

So much of Par. 38, S.O. 172, July 26, 1915, War D., as
directs Col. Walter H. Chatfield, attached to 27th Infantry
(transferred to 2d Infantry, to take effect Sept. 1, 1915), to
sail from San Francisco on the transport to leave about Sept.
7, is amended so as to direct Colone Chatfield to accompany
the 27th Infantry from Galveston, Texas, on the transport
Buford, about Aug. 26, 1915, as far as Honolulu, when he
will join regiment to which he is transferred. (Aug. 13,
War D.)

So much of Par. 40, S.O. 172, July 26, 1915, War D., as
directs Capt. William F. Creary, 27th Inf., to join the 18th

will join regiment to which he is transferred. (Aug. 13, War D.)

So much of Par. 40, S.O. 172, July 26, 1915, War D., as directs Capt. William F. Creary, 27th Inf., to join the 16th Infantry, to which transferred, is revoked. Captain Creary is attached to the 26th Infantry until further orders. (Aug. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. Luther Felker, 27th Inf., is transferred to the 3d Infantry. He will upon the expiration of his present leave join company to which assigned. (Aug. 12, War D.)

So much of Par. 40, S.O. 172, July 26, 1915, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Bowers Davis, 27th Inf., is amended so as to transfer that officer to the 26th Infantry, Sept. 1, 1915. He will join company. (Aug. 13, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Roland W. Boughton, 27th Inf., is extended one month. Lieutenant Boughton will sail for his new station about Oct. 5, 1915, instead of Aug. 26, 1915, as heretofore ordered. (Aug. 16, War D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James N. Peale, 27th Inf. (transferred to 11th Infantry, effective Sept. 1, 1915), is further extended two months. (Aug. 7, S.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Roland W. Boughton, 27th Inf., is extended one month. Lieutenant Boughton will sail for his new station about Oct. 5, 1915, instead of Aug. 26, 1915, as heretofore ordered. (Aug. 16, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD H. PLUMMER.

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD H. PLUMMER.
Leave twenty days, upon completion of temporary duty at
Fort Snelling, Minn., is granted Major James R. Lindsay,
28th Inf. (Aug. 4, 2d Div.)
Leave twenty-four days, about Aug. 2, 1915, is granted
Capt. Gideon H. Williams, 28th Inf. (Aug. 2, 2d Div.)
First Lieut. Denham B. Crafton, 28th Inf., is detailed for
general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort McDowell,
Cal., for duty. (Aug. 16, War D.)
Sergt. Stephen F. Jackson, Co. E, 28th Inf., from further
duty with the Militia of New York and is transferred as sergeant to the 29th Infantry and will be sent to Camp Gaillard,
Canal Zone, for duty. (Aug. 12, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Leave two months and fifteen days, about Aug. 15, to Capt. Harol D. Coburn, Inf. (Aug. 18, War D.)

So much of Par. 20, S.O. 184, Aug. 9, 1915, War D., as assigns Capt. Alvan C. Read, Inf., to the 12th Infantry, Aug. 23, 1915, is amended so as to assign that officer to the 9th Infantry, effective on the date specified. He will join company. (Aug. 14, War D.) ve two months, about Aug. 20, 1915, to 1st Lieut. James erington, Inf. (Aug. 12, War D.)

INFANTRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Infantry arm

The following promotions of otheres of the library aim are announced:

Capt. George H. McMaster, 3d Inf., promoted to major, rank July 21, 1915, assigned to 16th Inf.

First Lieut. William E. Gillmore, 13th Inf., promoted to captain, rank July 21, 1915, assigned to 24th Inf., effective Sept. 1, 1915.

Major McMaster, upon the expiration of his present leave, will join regiment to which assigned. Captain Gillmore is attached to the 24th Infantry for duty until such time as his assignment to that regiment shall become effective. He will join that regiment. (Aug. 12, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Seth L. Weld, P.S., from sick in Department Hospital, Manila, to proper station. (June 22, P.D.)

Second Lieut. Junius I. Boyle, P.S., from sick in Department Hospital, Manila, to proper station. (July 3, P.D.)

The 29th Company, Philippine Scouts, on temporary duty at Camp Nichols, Rizal, will proceed about July 18, 1915, to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao. (June 25, P.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following officers are detailed for duty in connection with the military survey of Luzon for the fiscal year 1916, and will proceed about July 1, 1915, to Aparri, Cagayan, for luty: First Lieuts, John C. H. Lee, C.E., Lindsay C. Herkess, C.E., and Harry A. Seymour, P.S., 2d Lieuts, Curtis H. Nance, 2d Field Art., and Mert Proctor, 2d Field Art. (June 8, P.P.)

26, P.D.)

Capts. Harry La T. Cavenaugh, 10th Cav., and George P. Tyner, 15th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, at the proper time to state encampment for Militia of Iowa, at Iowa City, Iowa, for duty as instructors with the 1st Squadron, Cavalry of Iowa, Aug. 16-25, 1915, inclusive. (Aug. 3, C.D.)

First Sergt. Louis Jaeger, 3d Recruit Co., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Aug. 16, War D.)

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

A state camp of instruction for the following troops of the Militia of Kansas will be held on the military reservation,

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from Aug. 16 to 25, 1915, inclusive: 1st and 2d Infantry and 1st Separate Company of Infantry and Sanitary Detachments. The following officers are assigned as inspector-instructors with Militia of Kansas, and will make the annual field inspection required: Major John K. Miller, 5th Inf., Capts, Henry C. Clemer., jr., 29th Inf., Louis M. Nuttman, 4th Inf., Herschel Tupes, 1st Inf., Willey Howell, 4th Inf., Hugh A. Drum, 23d Inf., and Walter C. Sweeney, 21st Inf., inspector-instructor. (Aug. 9, C. D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for the examination of persons authorized to appear to determine their fitness for appointment as chaplain in the Army: Detail for the board: Capts. Andrew E. Williams, Cav., Francis H. Lomax, C.A.O., William A. Wickline, M.C., Charles E. Freeman, M.C., and George W. England, Inf., and Chaplain Alexander D. Sutherland, 5th Field Art. (Aug. 15, War D.)

TRANSFERS

Each of the following officers is transferred as indicated after his name:
Capt. Fred T. Austin, 3d Field Art., to 2d Field Artillery, Aug. 16, 1915.
Capt. Fred T. Austin, 3d Field Art., to 2d Field Artillery, Aug. 16, 1915.
Capt. Scott Baker, 5th Field Art., to 2d Field Artillery, Oct. 1, 1915.
Capt. Scott Baker, 5th Field Art., to 2d Field Artillery, Oct. 1, 1915.
Capt. John W. Kilbreth, jr., 5th Field Art., to 1st Field Artillery, Aug. 16, 1915.
Capt. Henry S. Kilbourne, jr., 4th Field Art., to 1st Field Artillery, Oct. 1, 1915.
Capt. Charles R. Lloyd, 6th Field Art., to 1st Field Artillery, Oct. 1, 1915.
First Lieut. Albert L. Hall, 3d Field Art., to 2d Field Artillery, Oct. 1, 1915.
First Lieut. Marshall G. Randol, 6th Field Art., to 2d Field Artillery, Oct. 1, 1915.
First Lieut. Harvey D. Higley, 6th Field Art., to 2d Field Artillery, Oct. 1, 1915.
First Lieut. Samuel R. Hopkins, 3d Field Art., to 2d Field Artillery, Oct. 1, 1915.
First Lieut. Charles D. Daly, 3d Field Art., to 1st Field Artillery, Oct. 1, 1915.
First Lieut. Fredorick W. Stewart, 4th Field Art., to 1st Field Artillery, Oct. 1, 1915.
Second Lieut. Neil G. Finch, 6th Field Art., to 2d Field Artillery, Oct. 1, 1915. Artillery, Cot. 1,
First Lieut.
Field Artillery, Oct. 1,
Second Lieut. Neil
Artillery, Oct. 1, 1915.
Artillery, Oct. 1, 1915.
Cond Lieut. Thom
Artillery, Oct.
Willia

Second Lieut. Neil G. Finch, 6th Field Art., to 2d Field Artillery, Oct. 1, 1915.
Second Lieut. Thomas G. M. Oliphant, 5th Field Art., to 2d Field Artillery, Oct. 1, 1915.
Second Lieut. William J. Wrona, 4th Field Art., to 2d Field Artillery, Oct. 1, 1915.
Second Lieut. Frank Bloom, 5th Field Art., to 2d Field Artillery, Oct. 1, 1915.
Second Lieut. Lloyd E. Jones, 5th Field Art., to 2d Field Artillery, Oct. 1, 1915.
Second Lieut. Newton N. Polk, 5th Field Art., to 2d Field Artillery, Oct. 1, 1915.
Second Lieut. Jonathan W. Anderson, 6th Field Art., to 2d Field Artillery, Oct. 1, 1915.
Second Lieut. Second Lieut. Second Lieut. Second Lieut. Second Lieut. Olift Andrus, 4th Field Art., to 1st Field Artillery, Oct. 1, 1915.
Second Lieut. Charles J. Browne, 3d Field Art., to 2d Field Artillery, Oct. 1, 1915.
Second Lieut. John N. Hauser, 5th Field Art., to 1st Field Artillery, Oct. 1, 1915.
Second Lieut. Thank Hauser, 5th Field Art., to 1st Field Artillery, Oct. 1, 1915.
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Second Lieut. Thank Hauser, 5th Field Art., to 1st Field Artillery, Oct. 1, 1915.

to which transferred.

Lieutenant Daly will on the expiration of leave granted join regiment in Hawaiian Department. (Aug. 16, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE. Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal. Outgoing Schedule to July 1, 1916.

		Arrive	Arrive	Arrive	days
	Leave	Honolulu	Guam	Manila	at
Transports.	S.F.	about	about	about 1	
Sherman	July 5	July 13	July 26	Aug. 2	18
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug.13	Aug. 26	Sept. 2	18
Logan		Sept.15	Sept.28	Oct. 4	11
Sheridan	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	13
Thomas	Nov.	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
	Dec. (B Dec. 14	Dec. 27	Jan. 2	16 13
Sheridan	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	13
Logan	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	11
Sherman			Mar.27	Apr. 3	12
Thomas	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 2	113
Logan			May 26	June 2	13
Sherman	June 5	June 13	June26	July 2	13

Incoming Schedule to Aug. 15, 1916.

	Leave	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive		Arrive	Lay days
Transports.	Manila.	about	about	t	about	S.F.
Logan	July 15	July 20	Aug.	4	Aug. 12	23
Sherman	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept.	4	Sept.12	24
Thomas	Sept.15	Sept.20	Oct.	5	Oct. 13	23
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov.	4	Nov. 12	28
Sheridan	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec.	5	Dec. 13	23
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan.	4	16 Jan. 12-1	
Sherman	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb.	5	Feb. 13	20
Sheridan	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar.	7	Mar.15	22
Logan	Mar.15	Mar.20	Apr.	5	Apr. 13	23
Sherman	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May	5	May 13	22
Thomas	May 15	May 20	June	5	June13	22
Logan		June20	July	5	July 18	23
Sherman		July 20	Aug.	4	Aug. 12	23

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At Galveston, Texas.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
DIX—At Manila, P.I.
KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.
LISCUM—At Manila.
LOGAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
MCCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.
MERRITT—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
SHERMAN—Left Manila, P.I., Aug. 15 for San Francisco, Cat.
Cat.

Cat.
SUMNER—At New York.
SUMNER—At New York.
THOMAS—Left San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 5; left Honolulu,
H.T., Aug. 14.
WARREN—At Manila.
CABLE BOATS.

CABLE BOATS.
BURNSIDE—At Seattle, Wash.
JOSEPH HENRY—At New York.
CYRUS W. FIELD—At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Thomas C.
Cook, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 147th Co., C.A.C.

Cook, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of latest Cook, C.A.C., and Francisco, Cal. MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Honolulu, H.T.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. 1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Mills, P.I. 1st Lieut. Peter H. Ottosen, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner, commanding. Detachment 133d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Wadsworth N.Y.

GEORGE A. KING WILLIAM B. KING WILLIAM E. HARVEY

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Before the present war the torpedo had been used in three naval wars—in the Chilian revolution, in the Chino-Japanese war and in the Spanish-American War. It has been improved much since.

Capt. Frank H. Schofield, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Chester, has informed the Department that the ships in Mediterranean waters (the Chester and Des Moines) are constantly receiving letters from the United States addressed to officers and enclosing letters for delivery ashore. Captain Schofield writes that, as the

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Ottoman regulations are most stringent, these letters must be returned to the senders. He states that drafts, checks, currency and distribution lists written in English can be delivered through the Consul General by the commanding officer, but that no other matter whatsoever can be transmitted.

The 7th U.S. Cavalry is under orders to relieve the 9th Cavalry when it returns from the Philippines, and its home station will be Fort D. A. Russell until orders to the contrary are issued. If the troops are ever relieved from the Mexican border there may be a rearrangement of stations, but under the present arrangement the 7th will go to Fort Russell when it comes from the border.

A Chicago correspondent writes: "We are glad to s you take such a stand on 'Claxtonism.' Please keep after him and Mr. Walker, of the 'F.O.P.' (which abbrevia-tion seems pertinent!), and make the latter try, at least, to prove his charges. I believe you are finding a staunch backer for preparedness in the Chicago Tribune; and we hope the compulsory military service for Uncle Sam is not far away!"

Quite a large number of non-commissioned officers were transferred Aug. 16 to organizations in the Philippines, and will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., at such time as will enable them to be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Sept. 7, 1915. They relieve non-coms. transferred to organizations in the United States.

Secretary Daniels, because of the charge by the Providence Journal that the Sayville wireless plant is being used for unneutral purposes, has ordered that the force at Sayville be increased and that extra precautions the censoring of me

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1915.

WAR DEPARTMENT'S MILITARY POLICY.

Before leaving for Seabright, N.J., the Secretary of War in a letter to the President indicated what his mili-tary policy recommendations to Congress will be. It is altegether probable that the Secretary will give out a preliminary statement on the Department's policy when he returns to Washington. It is understood that the Secretary and the War College proceed on the assumption that the necessary troops for an adequate land force must be raised by the volunteer system. Though the question of the soundness of the volunteer system was not passed upon, it is no secret that the General Staff as well as almost every officer in the Army believes that compulsory training of some character is the only solution of the problem of national defense. The few that still cling to the old volunteer system have lost faith in it since its failure in England during the European war. Everyone, in or out of the Army, who has studied the problem closely now realizes that in the event of war with a first class Power this country would be forced to resort to conscription, and it is insisted that the only safe and sound military policy will be a compulsory training system to be put into effect in be a compulsory training system to be put into effect in the time of peace. Although the Secretary of War refuses to commit himself, it is believed with all the reports that have been submitted to him by the War College, the General Staff and the general officers of the Army, he must now see that the only just and sound military policy is based on equal and universal service. A lawyer with the keen mind of the Secretary cannot but see the equity of placing military service on the same basis as taxation and jury service.

At the same time the Secretary and the General Staff

At the same time the Secretary and the General Staff take the position that it is only within the purview of the military authorties to decide what force is needed to defend the country. What method should be followed in raising troops is to be determined by the legislative branch of the Government. At least this is the pres-ent attitude of the Department. If Congress, by reso-lution or otherwise, should ask the Secretary or the General Staff to outline the best policy of raising troops there is not much doubt that the answer would be compulsory service. And it is altogether probable that at the approaching session of Congress this question will be asked of the Secretary and the military authorities.

It is stated upon excellent authority that 220,000 is the number agreed upon as the required strength of the Regular Army serving with the colors. This will consist first of two divisions for the Philippines, one for Hawaii and one for the Panama Canal. One of the divisions on the islands is to be organized from the Philippine Scouts, and all the oversea divisions should be kept at war strength. There should be at least four Infantry divisions, one Cavalry division and a number of extra Cavalry regiments in the United States. It is understood that there are to be fifteen regiments of Field Artillery for the divisions and two or three regiments of Heavy Artillery for field armies. The increase for the Coast Artillery has not been fully determined, but it is stated that it will not be as large as that provided for in the bill submitted by the Department at the last sion of Congress.

It is understood that the term of enlistment for the Regular Army would be fixed at two years for the colors and six years in the reserves. When an enlisted man passes into the reserves he is to receive \$200 as his pay for services in the reserves. Only non-commisnis pay for services in the reserves. Only non-commissiosed officers will be permitted to re-enlist or remain permanently with the Regular Army. Then there is to be a force which will be known as a Continental or Irregular Army. This will probably be about the same strength as the Regular Army and will be organized and officered by Army officers. This force is to consist of enlisted men who take two months of intensified training for three years. Their uniform and equipment will be kept stored at points of mobilization and their organizations will be maintained just as if they were serving with the colors the year round. The third force will consist of the Organized Militia, which is to be strengthened by the passage of the Militia Pay bill. Just what will be the strength of the Militia under a pay bill, of course, cannot be determined until the law has been tested. It is believed, however, that with these three forces the country will have at least 600,000 trained The Regular Army will be kept up to its present high state of efficiency and will form a force that can be thrown into the field on short notice. In a few weeks it is believed that the Continental Army would

be ready for service in the field, and that with the Pay bill the Militia will be a dependable force. While the Secretary of War and General Staff have been making a study of the military policy of the United States, Militia officers have been going into the subject with a view to presenting a plan to Congress at the next session. It is understood that this work is being done by a committee of the National Guard Association but their conclusions are being kept confidential and probably will not be made public until Congress convenes. National Guard officers generally recognize that the Militia must be reorganized, and it is stated that they have under consideration an entirely new Militia Pay bill. A number of most influential National Guardsmen are advocating the federalization of the National Guard. They believed that it should be placed under the same law as the Regular Army, or under that provision of the Constitution which authorizes Congress to raise and maintain an Army. The details of the recommendations of the National Guard Association have not yet been worked out, but it is stated that the Militia officers will attempt to meet the demand of the country for trained citizen soldiers. They believe that with the proper legislation the strength of the National Guard can be raised until it will give the country a sufficient reserve for the Regular Army and dispense with the necessity of maintaining a third organization.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS ON TEXAS BORDER.

There is no doubt that the 2d Division will be removed from Texas City as a result of the destruction of the camp there by a hurricane, but no action has been taken as yet by the War Department, and will not be until Secretary Garrison returns to Washington some time next week. The future station of the division will depend upon the recommendations of Generals Bell and Funston and demands of the State Department for troops to deal with the Mexican situation. The prospects are that the troops will be distributed along the border, although there is a bare possibility that at least part of the division will be sent to home stations. The entire matter will be taken up next week at a conference between the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War. If the Secretary of State feels that the troops are not needed on the border it is believed that the Secretary of War will take steps to send them to the home stations.

The attitude of the State Department on the Mexican

The attitude of the State Department on the Mexican situation gives very little promise of the relief of any troops from Texas or the Mexican border. Secretary of State Lansing on a number of occasions has indicated clearly that the strength of the force on the Mexican border would be increased instead of decreased. The Administration has assumed a threatening attitude toward the warring Mexican factions and is attempting to use the Army and Navy to force an agreement among the Mexican leaders on peace terms, without actually invad-

ing the country.

There is one thing certain, and that is that Texas City will cease to be even a temporary military post. When the troops were sent there it was expected that they would be loaded upon transports immediately and taken to Vera Cruz. Texas City has never been a satisfactory location for the division, and the disaster which has overtaken the troops will result in their immediate removal. There is so much confusion at Texas City growing out of the flood that the 27th Infantry, which is due to sail on the Buford for the Philippines, may not get away on Aug. 26 as scheduled. It is thought that the Buford will be needed to transport supplies or troops between local ports. At least, the 27th Infantry will not leave until normal conditions are restored in the vicinity of Texas City.

The flood may also interfere with the trip of the 23d Infantry to Jacksonville, Fla., where it was expected to assist in conducting the National Rifle Match. The marines that were to participate in the matches have already gone to Hayti, but as the National Match does not occur until October the officers in charge are going ahead with arrangements, hoping to be able to secure a regiment from the Army and marines from Hayti or some other station in time for the event.

THE NEW ARTICLES OF WAR.

The bill providing for the revision of the Articles of War will again be presented to Congress by the War Department at the opening of the next session of Congress. Last session the measure passed the Senate, first as an independent bill and afterwards as an amendment to the Arm; Appropriation bill, but it was held up in the conference committee by Chairman Hay of the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Hay declared that the House Committee on Military Affairs had not had sufficient opportunity to consider the bill, and insisted that it be laid over until the next session. At the same time Mr. Hay stated that he would take the Articles up at this session so that the House Committee might have ample time to consider the bill.

art this session so that the House Committee might have ample time to consider the bill.

During the recess the bill of last session has been referred to the General Staff, a committee of which has reviewed the bill and the Judge Advocate General'z report on it with great care. To give the General Staff an opportunity to determine what changes have been made by the bill, the Judge Advocate General has prepared a report in which the present Articles and the proposed Articles are printed in parallel columns. Under each paragraph there are explanatory notes in which the reasons for the changes are set forth in detail. Where new sections are inserted in the Articles to make them harmonize with civil law the existing law is placed in a parallel column with the proposed Articles. It is understood that this is the form in which the new Articles will be presented to Congress. The military committees will then have an opportunity to

determine just what is the character of the change proposed without an exhaustive study of the new bill.

proposed without an exhaustive study of the new bill.

If there is to be an increase in the Army or any reserve system, it is highly important that Congress should pass the necessary legislation to bring the Articles of War up to date. There seems to be no reason why it should not do this in the early months of the session. The proposed Articles are the result of years of study by officers in the Judge Advocate General's Office as well as by several committees of the line. No other legislation proposed by the War Department has received more mature consideration than the proposed Articles.

An increase of at least 6,000 men will be asked by the Navy Department for the Navy and Marine Corps. At the last session of Congress the Department went on record for an increase of 4,600 enlisted men for the Navy, and on this basis there should be added about 1,300 to the strength of the Marine Corps. The Marine Corps is now a battalion short of what is recognized as its required strength in proportion to that of the Navy. If the Navy should be increased 4,600 men there should be 920 enlisted men added to the Marine Corps, in addition to the shortage of a battalion that exists now. But it is believed that the Secretary of the Navy, working in harmony with the new policy of the Administration for an increase in the strength of the national defenses, will recommend a larger increase than he did last session. At the Secretary's request, Congress passed the Naval Leserve act, which it was thought would produce a large force of reserves for the Navy. This act has not been a success, the number of reserves now being only a few hundred. Although the terms appear to be very inviting, former enlisted men of the Navy do not seem to be disposed to take advantage of it. With the failure of this act it is evident that the Secretary must take some steps to increase the number of enlisted men on the active list. Just what his recommendation will be is not known at this time, and it will probably depend largely upon the building program which is authorized at the next session of Congress.

Perhaps the most important change in the construction of the new battleships will be the increase in the angle of fire of the large guns. This change will be made in response to the demand for longer range guns. There is a report that in engagements between British and German warships hits have been made at ranges which up to this time were regarded as beyond the limit at which the fire of the largest guns could be controlled. While the accuracy of some of these figures has been questioned by United States Navy officers, it is understood that it is thought wise to increase the angle of fire in the battleships authorized at the last session of Congress. As has been frequently stated, there is not much difference between the power of the 14-inch guns in the United States fleet and the 15-inch guns in the British dreadnoughts. If is claimed that the muzzle velocity and other features of our guns about offset the difference in the size between them and the British 15-inch guns. Aside from this, the triple gun turret construction of the latest United States battleship gives more opportunity for hits than the two gun turret of the British ships. With the increase in the angle of fire, it is stated, the range of the 14-inch gun can be extended to the limit of vision or any sea and under any condition.

Secretary Daniels has furnished the following statement showing the increase in the number of ships in full commission now and the rumber in full commission in March, 1913. The total increase is sixty vessels, divided as follows:

	1915.	1913.
Battleships	27	21
Armored cruisers	6	6
Cruisers first class	2	1
Cruisers second class	1	ō
Cruisers third class	10	5
Destroyers	34	28
Torpedoboats	0	0
Monitors	5	1
Submarines	38	18
Gunboats	21	15
Transports	2	4
Supply ships	4	4
Converted yachts	5	5
Tugs	47	45
Tenders	7	7
Special types	5	4

Taking a leaf from naval events in the present European war, experiments which are being carried out at Newport, where the Atlantic Fleet is assembled, already have demonstrated the value of breaking up the uniform color of the battleships and destroyers by circular splotches of black paint. Ships so marked have been found much harder to see, not only at night but in the day time, particularly in the light haze that so often covers the ocean in fair weather. The torpedoboat destroyer McDonough when she left Newport Aug. 16 to join in the Atlantic war game off Block Island, had black paint put on her lead-colored hull to form the outlines of a submarine and the shape of a periscope was painted on the middle funnel. The illusion was effective at a comparatively short distance. Other destroyers have been painted with black and white squares, which serve to obscure the vessels' outline. The fleet with the exception of a few ships left Aug. 16 for maneuvers in Block Island Sound and the vicinity of Montauk Point and Martha's Vineyard. Secretary Daniels will be in Boston on Aug. 25 and will review the Battleship Fleet off Boston Light with the state executive in

attendance upon the conference of Governors. Mrs. Daniels will accompany her husband.

The first step toward arming the coast defenses 15-inch guns will probably be the authorization of four for the proposed forts at Cape Henry, Va. Over a year ago a special committee of the Board of Fortifications recommended that 16-inch guns be adopted as the type for the large guns in the coast defenses. Not only will all the new fortifications be equipped with 16-inch guns, but eventually this new type will be substituted for the 14-inch guns with which the larger fortifications are now The decision on the part of the War Department to increase the size of the coast defense guns was made before the European war, as the result of the long drawn out discussion which has been taking up a large the sessions of the Board of Fortification Prominent among the advocates of the 16-inch guns was Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery. It is said that he was backed up in his fight for 16-inch guns by most of the Coast Artillery officers. The change from 14- to 16-inch guns has not been, as is popularly sup-posed, to secure a longer range. The present 14-inch gun, it is generally admitted, has as long a range as is necessary, and, in fact, the range of the 14-inch gun at a high angle will throw a projectile as far as the fire of a gun can be controlled. But the 16-inch gun throws a heavier projectile and has greater ballistic powers. The new guns will be even more powerful than the 16-inch gun which will shortly be placed in the Panama fortifications. They are forty-five calibers in length as compared with thirty-four calibers of the Panama Canal-16-inch; that is, they will be sixty feet long as compared with forty-five feet. In addition to this, the new gun will be wire wound and will be a more modern piece of ordnance. In the Cape Henry fortification the guns will be mounted on disappearing carriages of the most modern type and their power will exceed that of the guns of any fortification in the world. They will throw projectiles weighing 2,200 pounds, which will be an increase of 600 pounds over the projectiles of the latest 14-inch guns. It is possible that Congress may be asked for authority to place some of the new 16-inch guns in the Panama Canal fortifications.

Military observers who have been watching the progress of the war in Russia are convinced that the German troops will not be stopped in Russia until the entire first line of the Russian army is either captured or broken up in such a manner that it cannot take the offensive within a year. Assuming that the Russian situation is cleaned up, these observers believe that the combined German and Austrian forces will make a drive into Italy, seeking not only to crush the Italian army, but to open the way for invasion of France across the border of Italy. It is argued that the losses in invading France through Italy will be less than in a drive through the entrenched lines on the western frontier of Germany. With this situation the Austrian and German forces would be attacking the Allies in France from two sides. This assumes that they no longer feared any serious offensive from Russia until the issue had been forced in France.

An important conference between military surgeons and surgeons and general officials of railroads, manufacturing and mining concerns will take place on Aug. 23 and 24 at the New Willard in Washington, D.C. The purpose of the meeting will be to unify and standardize so far as possible first aid appliances and instruction. The conference will take under consideration first aid and accident surgery and transportation. Of recent years Army and Navy medical officers have frequently been called upon to take charge and assist in times of great disaster and floods. In order that the work may be done in harmony with that of the civilian doctors, it is felt that the same methods should be adopted by military and civil medical authorities. The Red Cross and the military systems have already been harmonized, and at this conference an effort will oe made to get other civilian medical authorities in line with this scheme.

Interest has been revived in the Perkins bill providing for the retirement of enlisted men of the Navy after sixteen, twenty and twenty-five years' service. The bill will probably be reintroduced at the next session of Congress and will receive serious consideration in the Committee on Naval Affairs. When it was introduced in 1911 it was reposted favorably from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs and endorsed by the Department. For some time it has been urged by officers that a system of retirement of this character, by which enlisted men can be retired when disabled or partially disqualified for service, would greatly increase the efficiency of the enlisted men are permitted to re-enlist they are really disqualified for active service on the fleet. A better system would be to permit them to retire under the provisions of the Perkins bill.

A demand for business men's military camps like that at Plattsburg is coming from every section of the country. In response to this the War Department has authorized the holding of camps at the American Lake reservation near San Francisco, and at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago. So far no arrangements have been made for the holding of one in the South, but it is understood that plans are under consideration for the establishing of a camp in that section.

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS. PAN-AMERICAN APPEAL TO MEXICO.

PAN-AMERICAN APPEAL TO MEXICO.

The Pan-American appeal to Mexico was made public in Washington on Aug. 14. It is prefaced by the announcement that the communication had been "sent to many prominent persons in Mexico who possess authority or military power within the republic." After referring to the desolating effect upon the country of the years of internecine strife, the appeal expresses the belief that "If the men directing the armed movements in Mexico, whether political or military chiefs, should agree to meet either in person or by delegates far from the sound of cannon and with no other inspiration save the thought of their afflicted land, there to exchange ideas and to determine the fate of the country, from such action would undoubtedly result the strong and unyielding agreement requisite to the creation of a provisional government." A spot within the borders of Mexico which might be neutralized for the purpose is suggested as the meeting place. The signers say they expect a reply to this communication within a "reasonable time," that is, ten days after the delivery of the appeal, which is dated Aug. 11. It is signed by Secretary of State Lansing, and representatives of Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala. The appeal does not suggest or even hint at what action will be taken if this document is thrown into the waste basket by the Mexican chieftains. In view of the utter failur. of the A B C conference at Niagera Falls, where the most pretentious efforts were made to solve the Mexican situation, it is doubtful whether this appeal is going to make any deeper impression upon the revolutionary leaders.

Our Replix to the Austrian Note.

OUR REPLY TO THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

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OUR REPLY TO THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

Of our Government's position in its reply to the Austrian note relative to the non-prohibition of shipments of munitions of war to the Allies the Boston Transcript says: "The Austrian note is a confession that only the supremacy of the Allies on the high seas prevents Austria and Germany from obtaining from the United States the articles which they are anxious to purchase and the United States is willing to sell. This confession leaves Austria nothing to do but fall back upon awkward special pleading. It simply asks the United States to make exceptions in favor of the Teutonic Allies—that is, it requests the United States to become unneutral. Such a request made in the same breath as a complaint of unneutrality naturally causes a confusion of utterance, of which our Government takes the most controversial advantage.

"When it comes to precedents our Government makes apt use of the sales by Austria and Germany to Great Britain during the Boer War, and in considering our own needs it emphatically declares that it will not consent to cut itself off from neutral markets by agreeing to an embargo on arms. While we are not a 'militarist' nation, we are not blind or deaf to precautions for our own protection. We may be suddenly called upon to buy arms and ammunition where we can find them quicket, as we were at the outbreak of the Civil War. That opportunity can be preserved only by our insisting now on the policy we have followed and shali continue to follow despite Austro-German objections, objections which we never should have heard had those vations been able to land supplies obtained in the United States with the same facility which attended the operations of the Allies. The latter get what they want or the greater part of what they want. The Teutonic Allies cannot land anything."

This part of the note especially merits attention: "Perceiving, as it does, that the adoption of the principle that it is the

NOTE TO GERMANY IN FRYE CASE.

NOTE TO GERMANY IN FRYE CASE.

The text of the latest note to Germany, on the case of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, which was sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, was made public Aug. 17. In accepting payment for the loss of the Frye this Government stipulates that it shall be understood that the payment shall be "without prejudice to the contention of the Government of the United States, that the sinking of the Frye was without legal justification." And that an arrangement can be agreed upon for the "immediate" submission to arbitration of the question of legal justification for the sinking, "in so far as it involves the interpretation of the German government suggested an agreement, providing that each government designate an expert, and the two experts fix the amount of indemnity to be paid for the Frye's loss. As an alternative proposition, Germany suggested that the differences between the two governments over the Frye be referred to arbitration. The United States accepts both propositions, subject to German agreement, and requests that the question of treaty interpretation be submitted forthwith for arbitration, pursuant to Article 38 of The Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes. The United States further says that it will be necessary to determine, pending the decision of the arbitrators, whether the German government shall conduct its naval operations in accordance with its interpretation or in accordance with the interpretation maintained by the United States Chris means that the United States desires to have settled during the progress of the European war the question whether a German warship has the right to sink an American merchant ship carrying contraband. An expression of the views of the German government is invited on this point.

BRITISH VIEW OF BLOCKADING

A closely reasoned analysis of the British reply to the American note against the holding up of American cargoes destined to neutral ports appears in The New Republic from Edward S. Corwin. Taking up the citation of the case of the ship Springbok by Great Britain as a justification for its present action, Mr. Corwin says: "In the Springbok case goods consigned ostensibly to British West Indian ports were seized before they reached their immediate destination, and confiscated on the ground that their ultimate destination was certain blockaded ports of the South. In other words, the goods in question suffered the penalty ordinarily im-

posed under the British-American view of blockade upon goods and vessels shown to be intending the infraction of a regularly established blockade: that, and nothing more. But the British Orders-in-Council purport to authorize the interception of cargoes destined to pass through the unblockaded ports of neutrals, over a land frontier also unblockaded, into the interior of the enemy country. The goods are intercepted not because their passage constitutes an infraction of an existing blockade—an act penalized by international law—but because it renders less efficacious a blockade elsewhere established of enemy ports, an entirely innocent act under international law." Mr. Corwin does not touch upon a feature of this Springbok case, which has been singularly ignored in this controversy, although we called attention to it some time ago, namely, that the British Orders-in-Council dealt with the holding up of cargoes between one country as a shipper and another as a receiver; in other words two neutrals, whereas in the Springbok case, even granting that the goods were intended for delivery at Nassau, British West Indies, a second neutral was not involved; the shipment was merely from one part of England to another part, no other country being involved. Furthermore, there is no question that any neutral country has the right to trade with Germany is an independent country. But in the Civil War the question of independence as a country did not enter into the question of the goods on the Springbok destined for the Confederacy. Those shipments were for a part of the United States, and the United States had the right to prohibit the shipment of certain goods to that part of the United States, and the United States had the right to prohibit the shipment of certain goods to that part of the United States, and the United States had the right to prohibit the shipment of certain goods to that part of the United States, and the United States had the right to prohibit the shipment of certain goods to that part of the United States

FRENCH DECISION IN DACIA CASE.

The decision of the French Prize Court in the case of the former German steamer Dacia, which obtained American registry in January, 1915, and was seized by a French cruiser while bound, with cargo, for Bremen, with cotton, was made public Aug. 16. The court finds no proof that the transfer of registry was not made to save the ship from risk of capture in accordance with the laws of war, but that on the contrary, the ship, under her new flag, was making a voyage for which she had been loaded while still under an enemy flag. Therefore the court finds the transfer "tainted with fraud and against the rights of belligerents," and orders the steamer confiscated as a prize.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

The Pan-American appeal to the people of Mexico issued from Washington on Aug. 11, calling upon them to gather in convention upon Mexican territory, neutralized for the purpose, to create a provisional government, does not give much promise of accomplishing its purpose. While General Villa has announced his readiness to enter into a conference or convention at any time for a discussion of plans to establish a stable government, it seems certain that General Carranza and a number of his supporters will not \$\tilde{Go}\$ so. General Carranza wants recognition by the United States Government. Great Britain, however, and the other Powers of Europe which have large property interests in Mexico have been sounded on the peace plan proposed by the United States and the Latin American republics and have indicated that they will recognize any government that may be set up south of the border as a result.

There have been some clashes on the border between United States soldiers and Mexicans, and on Aug. 16 armed Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande at a ford near Mercedes, attacking an outpost of half a dozen United States cavalrymen at Saenz. Ranger Lieutenant Reynau, at Mercedes, telephoned Adjutant General Hutchings, of Texas, at Brownsville, that Corporal Wilman, of Troop C, 12th U.S. Cav., was killed, and Lieut. Roy O. Henry, of the same troop, was wounded.

The 26th Infantry, from Texas City, went on duty at Brownsville Aug. 16. About seventy-five men of the 26th were left at Kingsville, 115 miles north of Brownsville, and more than two companies went on patrol at Harlingen, between Brownsville and Kingsville. Batteries E and F, 5th Artillery, were ordered from Fort Sill, Okla., to Brownsville Aug. 14.

The War Department on Aug. 14 gave out the following statement: "It is now established beyond doubt that a considerable portion of a band of outlaws came from Mexico and were officers and soldiers of Carranza's forces, doubtless acting without authority of their chiefs. Once on this side of the river, they were joined by about twenty-five Texas Mexicans, all well armed and mounted, and proceeded to raid the country as far as Norias."

Orders were sent by Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, on Aug. 16, directing that the battleships New Hampshire and Louisiana proceed to Vera Cruz. The tw While General Villa has announced his readiness enter into a conference or convention at any time for a

THE TROUBLES IN HAYTI.

With the election of General Dartiguenave as President of Hayti on Aug. 12 affairs in the island are now making for the better, but owing to the hostility of rebels in the interior it is believed that it will be some time-yet before the United States Navy forces can be safely withdrawn. The officers and men under Rear Admiral W. B. Caperton, U.S.N., have done splendid work in

W. B. Caperton, U.S.N., have done splendid work in bringing order out of chaos and putting down anarchy. The better element of Haytians fully realize this fact and appreciate it.

Northern Hayti, it is reported, generally disapproves the election of Dartiguenave, and citizens at Cap Haitien strongly favor Dr. Rosalvo Bobo. As soon as the Bobo and Zamor factions learned of the action of the Haytian Congress in electing Dartiguenave as President there was a demonstration. The troops in the mountains surrounding Cap Haitien declared against Dartiguenave.

Admiral Caperton reports that when Dartiguenave was elected he addressed the populace and informed them that he had never been a chief of any faction, band or group, and that it is his intention to govern solely for the benefit of Hayti, according to the constitution and according to the laws. He afterward expressed appreciation of the assistance rendered by American forces,

through whose agency alone, he stated, it had been possible to hold an election free from intimidation.
On account of the disturbed conditions in and around Cap Haitien, due to the Bobo and Zamor factions, it was necessary on Aug. 13 to take military control of the town and conduct affairs in the same manner as at Port-au-Prince. Five hundred additional marines were landed there on Aug. 18. Civil officials are employed where it is possible, and Admiral Caperton reported that suitable men could be obtained. Commander Oimsted, commanding the Nashville, has been placed in charge and has a battalion of bluejackets from the Connecticut on shore at Cap Haitien to assist in maintaining order. Appeals for protection have been received from Port-Paix, about fifty miles northwest of Cap Haitien.

The Navy Department received information from Admiral Caperton on Aug. 14 indicating that a state of cestitution and extreme want existed at Port-au-Prince. Admiral Caperton suggested that if the Red Cross Society could provide a sum of about \$1,000 for the relief of the poorer classes at Port-au-Prince the deplorable condition could be materially alleviated. The Navy Department communicated with the Red Cross, and within a few minutes after the request was preferred the secretary, Charles L. Magee, placed in the custody of the Navy Department a check for \$1,000, which was immediately telegraphed to Admiral Caperton reports that Lieut. E. G. Oberlin, U.S.N., has been put in charge of relief work at Port-au-Prince and that he is being assisted by a committee consisting of Archbishop Picleon, Reverend Turnbull, U.S. Vice Consul Battist, Senators Lherisson and Villard, Mme. Vue Filsaime, President and Mme. Esolages, treasurer of St. Vincent's Hospital.

Col. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., who arrived at Port-au-Prince coloned Kane has been placed in command of the 2d Regiment of Marines at Port-au-Prince. The 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Marines has been sent on board the Tennessee to Cap Haitien for duty ashore. Colonel Cole h

this force.

Admiral Caperton reported on Aug. 19 that the U.S.S. Castine landed one company of marines at St. Marc, Hayti, and has assumed control of that town. The occupation of St. Marc will serve to guard the food supply for the city of Port-au-Prince. Among the dissatisfied residents of St. Marc an attempt was made, Admiral Caperton said, to organize an armed opposition to the landing force, but this effort was not successful, and some dissatisfied Haytians with arms left for the mountains before the landing occurred.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Among the many plausible arguments advanced by those who up to a year ago asserted there would never be another great war we recall particularly that which named the terrific money cost as prohibitory. Recent events in the financial world tend to prove that the prophecy was correct as to the fabulous sums required, although even this factor has failed to prevent or even restrict the war.

The pound sterling is no longer the world standard

The pound sterling is no longer the world standard and the warring nations are compelled to pay for food and munitions in American dollars. The exchange rates are declining rapidly, so that the dollar is to-day the only reliable standard of value among the great nations. Vast sums in gold and American securities which have been owned abroad are now being shipped to the United States. It is asserted that the amount of war contracts on which full or nearly full payments will be due Oct. 1 will approximate \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000, which huge sum is additional to the \$1,000,000,000 owed by Europe to the United States at the close of the fiscal year June 30.

The United States Department of Commerce statement shows the following remarkable effects of the war upon American business: Exports of crude foodstuffs and food animals for the fiscal year amounted to \$507,000,000, as against \$137,000,000 in 1914; horses were exported to the value of \$64,000,000 and mules \$12,726,000.

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1914; horses were exported to the value of \$64,000,000 and mules \$12,726,000.

The most notable event in England's prosecution of the war has been the adoption of national registration. Every person between fifteen and sixty-five years of age has been called upon for certain information which will undoubtedly be used for purposes of enforced military service and for the better organization of laborers required for public service. The first British colony to adopt compulsory military service is the Straits Settlement, where all men between eighteen and fifty-five have been ordered for training.

An unexpected factor has appeared in the north of Europe, where there has developed the possibility of an active alliance of Sweden with Germany against Russia. There is small doubt that the great increase in importations in Sweden in the past year has been in the nature of an open door of foreign supplies for Germany.

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

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In the northern sector the principal activity has been that of the artillery, which has been in action before Lombaertzyde and Saint Georges, both close to the sea on opposite sides of the Yser, within a mile of Nieuport; and at Boesinghe, on the west of the canal, three miles north of Ypres. The famous bridgehead at Dixmude, thrice lost and as often retaken by the Belgians, has remained in their hands after another and particularly desperate assault, in which the Germans again reached the trench, but found it untenable because of the deadly fire of several batteries of 3-inch guns.

On the Ypres front the fighting subsided after the British troops abandoned the untenable trenches which were captured south of Hooge. The positions taken north of Hooge have been retained and the defensive consolidations effected. In the sector north of Arras there is no resumption of the fighting on a large scale which distinguished this front for so many weeks in May and June; the news despatches record frequent bombardments and almost every night there are attacks back and forth with bombs and grenades.

From the Labyrinthe to Souchez both sides are on the qui vive to break up any storming parties which may be gathered in the hope that a sudden midnight rush might win a few yards in the opposing entrenchments. On both sides the defensive organization is so complete that it would be impossible to make any extensive gains without enormous sacrifices. The explosion of a mine destroyed some German works east of the Lille road, and a munitions depot was blown up near Monchy, five miles east of Arras.

In the region of Quennevieres French batteries have

east of Arras. the region of Quennevieres French batteries have

violently shelled the German positions and they have damaged field works of the enemy at Courcy, two miles north of Rheims, where the effort to hold a mine crater was defeated by German infantry.

The Argonne has been the scene of hard fighting near the Binarville-Vienne-le-Chateau road, where the Crown Prince's Würtemburgers pierced the French line and despite strong counter-attacks held on to part of their gains, including a group of fortified positions, with seventy-four unwounded prisoners, including two officers, beside two machine guns and seven mine throwers. Other attacks near the Fontaine-aux-Charmes and at Haut-Chevauchee were completely repulsed by the French, but the Germans captured Martinswerk and held it with 240 prisoners, beside burying 350 French dead. Further east the French have bombarded Muenster, and the Germans responded by throwing shells against the railway tunnel at St. Die.

In the Vosges along the Fave River the Germans exploded a mine on a hill south of Lusse, but without results. The French blew up a trench between Burnhaupt-Le-Bas and Ammertzwiller, where they captured some prisoners, with two bomb throwers and a machine gun. Following a violent bombardment French infantry captured the ridge between Gondernach and Landersbach, where they entrenched themselves and repelled German counter-attacks.

Large squadrons of French aeroplanes continue their activities, and one of their recent exploits was the successful bombardment of German parks and depots in the valley of Spada, where 108 shells were dropped and all of the flying machines returned uninjured.

THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR

Aug. 18 the Germans reported the capture of the fortress of Kovno after two weeks of stubborn Russian defense, involving terrific fighting. This imperils the control of the line of the Petrograd railway, which runs from Bielostok to Grodno, Vilna, Dwinsk and Petrograd, and the whole of the line from Vilna to Grodno, to Bielostok and Brest-Litovsk. The Germans claim to have captured with Kovno "innumerable quantities of material, including more than 400 cannon." The fact that there is no report of the capture of large numbers of prisoners indicates that Kovno was surrendered mas are probably the fortification guns, good and bad, which cannot be used elsewhere. Despatches from Petrograd say that both Vilna and Bielostok are being prepared for evacuation, precisely as was Warsaw, all machinery, live stock and metals, even to the church bells, being removed. The Russian army covering the southern approaches to Riga has made a very strong defense against Field Marshal von Hindenburg's invading columns along the Riga-Mitau road. A severe engagement occurred at Jacobstadt, northwest of Dvinsk, on the Dvina Rivery locality of the action showed the tremendous advance which the Germans have made across Courland, for Jacobstadt is about eighty miles southeast of Riga and within fifty miles of the great railway center at Dvinsk, When Dvinsk falls there will no longer be any direct line of communication open between Petrograd and the armies involved in the fighting in Poland.

There have been several attempts by squadrons of German warships to approach the water defenses of Riga. but the mine fields have continued inability of such an outcome of the castern campaign is enhanced by the continued inability of Russia's allies to embarrass the German plans by any increased pressure in the west. Should Brest-Litovsk fall and the swiftly advancing wings of the German armies in the Dvinsk and Kovno sectors has caused much speculation as to the probability of an advance upon Petrograd. The possibility of such an outcome of the cast

being heavily bombarded. German airships are dropping bombs on Novo Georgievsk and Brest Litovsk. Great conflagrations are visible toward the latter and are presumed to mark the destruction of stores too bulky to move. The Russian policy in retreating has been to denude the country of supplies, and the success of the treman supply departments in following the rapid advance with adequate ordnance and commissariat stores must be reckoned a modern miracle.

THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

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THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

Rome reports severe fighting in the mountains about Cadore, where Austrian artillery and infantry have tried unsuccessfully to dislodge the Italians from positions recently captured on Monte Piano. In the Sexten valley the batteries covered an infantry column which climbed and captured a fortified peak near Oberbacherspitze. On the Isonzo sector the Italians have bombarded Plezo, ten miles south of Tarvis, and near Plava they repulsed two Austrian attacks.

The Austrians report the repulse of three Italian attacks on advanced positions west of Doberdo, as well as another assault on Zagora, southeast of Plava. The Austrian batteries have been shelling Italian positions near Monfalcone.

Austrian warships bombarded the Italian coast and railway from Molfetta to Sena San Giorgio. At Molfetta four factories and two railway viaducts were heavily shelled. One viaduct collapsed and one factory was destroyed by fire. San Spirito station was destroyed and heavy damage was done at Bari. Italian submarines and shore guns of medium caliber eventually drove off the squadron of destroyers, without, however, inflicting any serious injuries upon them. Meanwhile the Italian navy has succeeded in sinking two Austrian submarines within a week. An Italian submarine, the Nereide, is asserted to have gone to the bottom as the result of a fault in her machinery, instead of being destroyed in a battle with Austrian vessels.

An interesting enterprise of the Austrians was the running of an armored train at night to the entrance of the station of Monfalcone and the bombardment of infantry stations and transport cars en route.

Four of the coast forts of Venice were bombarded by an Austrian seaplane, which finally escaped after a fight with five Italian airships.

After a long interval the Italian guns are again in action on the western Tyrolean front, where a new attack is developing toward Lake Garda.

OPERATIONS IN THE DARDANELLES.

New and important gains are reported by the Allies this week in the operations in the Dardanelles.

Turks, however, make light of the operations and claim that everything is going their way.

A French official despatch of Aug. 14 says: "On the Gallipoli peninsula British forces since Aug. 6 have been debarking successfully at a point near the Bay of Suvia on the west side of the peninsula. They have made progress at a point further to the south in the vicinity on the west side of the peninsula. They have made progress at a point further to the south in the vicinity of Gaba Tepe. Here after some severe fighting these forces were successful in gaining a footing on the slopes of the height of Sari Bahr. They took more than 650 prisoners and captured nine machine guns. The operations at this point continue to progress. At the south end of the peninsula the efforts of the Turks to penetrate our lines all resulted in failure. On Aug. 7 we made some slight progress. Since this date the activity on the French front has consisted mainly in artillery fighting, with marked advantage for our batteries."

General Hamilton, of the British force, reports that during Aug. 14 and 15 the situation in the southern zone was unchanged. The Turks kept up the usual artillery fire without much effect. In the northern zone, he says, the right flank of the Australian and New Zealand army corps' position was heavily attacked during the night of Aug. 14-15, but all attacks were repulsed. At Sulva the troops on the left flank made a short advance on the afternoon of Aug. 15. They moved forward under considerable gun and rifle fire and gained about five hundred yards, capturing a Turkish trench and taking two officers and twenty other prisoners.

Turkish official despatches speak of repulsing the Allies practically at every point, and of the destructive fire of their artillery.

The British are reported to have made a successful landing on Gallipoli Peninsula at Suvla Bay. There the strong intrenched positions were organized, the right wing was thrown out and a junction effected with the left wing of the forces established before Sari Bair. The new positions threaten the Turks' communications with the extremity of the peninsula.

According to an official announcement from the British War Office Aug. 19 additional troops have been landed by the British at Suvla Bay, Gallipoli Peninsula. The War Office admits that after heavy fighting, in which no satisfactory progress was made, the British advance

NEW ASSISTANT SURGEONS, U.S. NAVY.

Sixteen candidates have qualified as assistant sur-geons of the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy and will enter the Naval Medical School on Sept. 29, to take a course which will extend until the middle of April. Their fitness was determined at a preliminary examination beginning July 6, which was held at a number of cities. The following is the list:

1. Virgil Hope Carson, M.D. (Medical College of Virginal Property 2018).

1. Virgil Hope Carson, M.D. (Medical College of Virginia); Interne, New York City Hospital.

2. Elphege, Alfred Gendrau, M.D. (Georgetown University Medical School); interne, Providence Hospital, Washington, D.C.

3. Francis DeArmond Gibbs, M.D. (Georgetown University Medical School); interne Georgetown University Hospital and Children's Hospital, Washington, D.C.

4. John Harper, M.D. (Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, Pa.); interne, Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia.

5. Forrest Martin Harrison, M.D. (George Washington University); interne, Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D.C.

6. Richard Hagan Miller, M.D. (Jefferson Medical College) Ph.B., 1907 (Brown University); A.M., 1909 (Brown University); interne, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, R.I.

7. John Paul Owen, M.D. (St. Louis University); interne, Hospital and Health Board of Kansas City, Mo.

8. John Floyd Pruett, M.D. (Leland Stanford University)

versity); A.B., 1909 (Leland Stanford University); interne, Lane Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.

9. William Johiel Rogers, M.D. (Western Reserve University); A.B., 1911 (Adelbert College, Western Reserve University); interne, St. Vincent's Charity Hospital College, Western Reserve University); interne, St. Vincent's Charity Hospital College, Western Reserve University); interne, St. Vincent's Charity Hospital College, Western Reserve University); interne, St. Vincent's Charity Hospital College, Western Reserve University); interne, St. Vincent's Charity Hospital College, Western Reserve University); interne, St. Vincent's Charity Hospital College, Western Reserve University); interne, St. Vincent's Charity Hospital College, Western Reserve University); interne, St. Vincent's Charity Hospital College, Western Reserve University); interne, St. Vincent's Charity Hospital College, Western Reserve University); interne, St. Vincent's Charity Hospital College, Western Reserve University); interne, St. Vincent's Charity Hospital College, Western Reserve University); interne, St. Vincent's Charity Hospital College, Western Reserve University); interne, St. Vincent's Charity Hospital College, Western Reserve University); interne, St. Vincent's Charity Hospital College, Western Reserve University (Charity Hospital Charity Hospital Charity Hospital Charity (Charity Hospital Charity Hospital Charity Hospital Charity (Charity (Charity Hospital Charity (Charity (Charity (Charity (Charity (Charity (Charity (Charity (Charity (Cha

serve University); interne, St. Vincent's Charity Hospital.

10. George Patrick Shields, M.D. (University of Pennsylvania); interne, Methodist-Episcopal Hospital and St. Agnes Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

11. George Washington Taylor, M.D. (Tulane University); B.S., 1909, M.S., 1910 (Alabama Polytechnic Institute); interne, Illinoiis Central R.R. Co. Hospital, New Orleans, La.

12. Russell John Trout, M.D. (New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical School); interne, Bellevue Hospital.

13. George Boyd Tyler, M.D. (Medical College of Virginia); interne, Marine Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

14. Walter Alfred Vogelsang, M.D. (University of Tennessee); interne, Contagious Disease Hospital, N.Y., Ernest Werde Hospital, Buffalo, N.Y., and Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children, Farmingdale, N.J.

15. Grover Cleveland Wilson, M.D. (University of Virginia).

Virginia).
16. Charles Henry Weber, M.D. (Marquette University); B.S. (Marquette University); interne, National Military Home, Ind.

HURRICANE DESTROYS ARMY CAMPS.

TEXAS CITY CAMP WIPED OUT.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commanding the 2d Division, with headquarters at Texas City, Texas, in despatches to the War Department this week states that the great storm which visited Galveston and the surrounding country on Aug. 16 and 17 wiped out the Army camp at Texas City and cost the lives of ten soldiers, in addition to civilian lives. The Texas City camp had to be abandoned and the families of officers sent away. At Galveston, while there was no loss of life reported ong Army people, the camp of the 5th Brigade was

average height of three to five feet throughout Texas City and surrounding country. During the violent tropical storm, which began about noon on Aug. 17 and reached its culmination at midnight, wind from the northeast blew eighty-five to one hundred miles per hour, backing up water in the bay. The camp was flooded and abandoned. tidal wave and flood water combined rose to an

backing up water in the bay. The camp was flooded and abandoned.

General Bell in his early despatches stated that he had not heard from Galveston definitely, but it was understood that the 28th Infantry, which was camped in low ground, had abandoned the camp. The families of many officers lost everything, and the families of nearly all the enlisted men suffered a total loss of their effects. General Bell said he would send all women and children of the families of officers and men out of Texas City, as accommodations cannot be found for them there. All have temporary shelter. General Bell in one despatch said: "Gamp flooded and abandoned for safety. All camps total loss, including wooden structures. Not a vestige left." General Bell says that there is much discomfort, but no serious suffering. The only serious menace to health is lack of water, as the reservoirs are flooded with salt water and mud.

TEN SOLDIERS KILLED.

The names of ten troopers killed in the storm at Texas City, with the names of their nearest relatives, were reported as follows:

Pvt. John J. Murphy, Co. K, 23d Inf.; brother,

City, with the names of their nearest relatives, were reported as follows:

Pvt. John J. Murphy, Co. K, 23d Inf.; brother, Thomas J. Murphy, 174 Prospect street, Lawrence, Mass. Pvt. Charles S. Miller, Co. K, 23d Inf.; mother, Mary Miller, Watertown, N.Y.

Pvt. Joseph R. Shankel, Co. K, 23d Inf.; mother, Mrs. Anna Botz, Baltimore, Md.

Pvt. Haiman Samet, Co. K, 23d Inf.; cousin, Ralph Samet, 13 Railroad avenue, Freeport, L.I.

Pvt. Paul A. Seurean, Co. K, 23d Inf.; father, Paul A. Seurean, Houston, Texas.

Corpl. William H. Moore, Co. M, 23d Inf.; mother, Mrs. Annie Moore, Greensboro, Ga.

Pvt. Albert Mitchell, Co. M, 23d Inf.; father, Stephen Mitchell, 303 North Lee street, Valdosta, Ga.

Pvt. Thomas A. Watson, Co. M, 23d Inf.; father, T. A. Watson, Cartbage, N.C.

Pvt. Henry J. Rivage, Co. M, 23d Inf.; father, Jacob Rivage, 116 Spring avenue, Troy, N.Y.

Cook Bader, Q.M. Corps. (The Adjutant General's record shows no soldier of that name at Texas City.)

Quite a number, not yet listed, were reported injured, some painfully, none seriously. There were no dead or injured among families of officers or soldiers. A large sanitary force was promptly organized and at work. General Bell reported that he would make gratuitous issue to soldiers who lost all clothing while saving animals and other government property. The camp ground became a lake. All public and private property in camp was alwost a total loss, except the animals and equipment on the men; a few animals and considerable harness was lost. Property of every description was scattered throughout the city; floating wreckage piled up in the streets. The command was greatly scattered seeking shelter during the night. A temporary hospital was established in the Southern Hotel. Most substantial buildings and residences in the city stood, but some were unroofed. Many small frame buildings were blown and floated into the streets. All temporary wooden buildings were temporarily out of commission. A number of people were homeless families of officers and enlisted me

families."

General Bell went to Houston and arranged there for getting supplies for the people of Texas City. He says that "the great concrete causeway at Galveston was seriously damaged throughout and destroyed in sections." He mentions that mounted men had to go twenty miles inland on the night of the storm to reach land not covered

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by water. The fact that no Army quartermaster boat had arrived at Texas City from Galveston is taken by General Bell to mean that the damage to shipping was as great as in 1900. It will be impossible to re-establish rail communication with Galveston in less than a month, it is thought

rail communication with Galveston in less than a month, it is thought.

General Bell on Aug. 19 moved fifty wounded soldiers to Houston on a special train, and 500 women and children, the families of soldiers, were taken to Houston to be cared for until conditions are normal. It is probable that the Government will find new quarters for the entire division, and Houston has offered a site.

GALVESTON 5TH BRIGADE CAMP DESTROYER

A telegram from Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., commanding the Southern Department, with headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, containing a radio message sent by the U.S. Army transport Buford, in Galveston Harbor, was received at the War Department Aug. 18. There is no loss of life among the United States troops there, but the camp of the 5th Brigade was "completely wiped out." The radio despatch, which was from Lieut. Col. Amos W. Kimball, Q.M.C., said:

"A severe hurricane visited this island Aug. 16 and 17, causing heavy damage and considerable suffering. Water system, lighting system, gas and street car system out of commission and no drinking water in city except in cisterns. Fifth Brigade camp completely wiped out. No loss of life reported. Depot corral destroyed. Two employees reported missing. All animals except two drowned or missing. McClellan grounded on Pelican. Buford and Kilpatrick safe. Poe damaged. Cushing safe. Troops of 5th Brigade will be quartered on Buford and Kilpatrick to-day until other means are available for them.

"Large quantities of subsistence stores destroyed, and

safe. Troops of 5th Brigade will be quartered on Buford and Kilpatrick to-day until other means are available for them.

"Large quantities of subsistence stores destroyed, and am trying to wire St. Louis and New York and Kansas City for supplies. City under martial law, and I am co-operating with Mayor and Citizens' Committee. Three hundred feet of causeway destroyed and no communication with mainland, either by rail or wire. Will send this by radio if possible. No news from Texas City. Ample tentage on hand for troops, Sufficient subsistence supplies on hand for troops, except fresh vegetables, flour and hard bread, until communication is established. All officers, classified employees and enlisted men and families are safe."

In a despatch to the Chief of Engineers from Galveston on Aug. 18 Lieut. Col. C. S. Riché, C.E., reported that the hurricane nearly equaled in violence that of 1900; while there was less wind, it was of longer duration, and the water was higher. Loss of life in the city was very small owing to effective protection of the seawall. Property damage was far less than in 1900. Parapets of the fortifications were washed out.

Col. Millard F. Waltz, 19th Inf., commanding, sent a despatch from Galveston dated Aug. 17, describing the severe effects of the hurricane at the camp there. The water supply had been destroyed and the troops were catching rain water and endeavoring to rig up a distilling plant. Wire and wagon communication between the camp and Galveston were completely cut off at the time. Some officers made their way to the city through four or five feet of water. In the 28th Infantry all families and animals were removed from the flat where camped, to Fort Crockett fill, previous to the bursting of the storm. "Spirit of troops beyond praise." Colonel Waltz said, "but in view of trying ordeal necessity for completely rebuilding camps and outifiting anew with arms, equipment and clothing. Following its service in Mexico and a former partial destruction of its camps, recommend that 5th Br

a former partial destruction of its camps, recommend that 5th Brigade be returned to quarters at least temporarily."

A later despatch from General Funston, Aug. 18, at Fort Sam Houston, forwarded a message signed "Carlton," evidently from Lieut. Col. Guy Carlton, 3d Cav., at the Port of Embarkation, Galveston. It said: "Great loss stores and property through high water, quartermaster corral with all shops, and transportation; complete loss of camp 5th Brigade, swept away. Have authorized shelter and care of troops on transports. Little loss of life."

The Mayor of Galveston and the Police Department are being assisted by Col. Millard F. Waltz, commanding the 5th Brigade, U.S.A. All saloons have been closed and there has been very little looting. This was stopped in its incipiency by the shooting of three negroes.

Despatches received by the War Department on Aug. 20 from General Bell at Texas City, Texas, state that since last previous report as to storm damage the following dead were identified: Pvts. Walter Wiliams, Frank Boukup, Harry W. Riter, all Co. E. 23d Inf.; Pvt. Samuel Henderson, Co. —, Engrs. Haiman Samet, reported dead on earlier list, has been found sick in hospital. One soldier is reported dead at Galveston; home and organization not yet determined.

The 5th Brigade at Galveston, Lieut, Col. Guy Carleton telegraphed, is well cared for on the dock and on transports Buford and Kilpatrick. The transport McClellan, which grounded in the bay, is uninjured. Rations and tentage were to go by barge to Texas City on Aug. 19 if weather permits. Colonel Carleton had authorized aid for destitute citizens, but little help is needed in Galveston.

were washed overboard and drowned from the battleship New Hampshire early Aug. 15 during the tropical hurricane. They were Pvt. Bardie Wayne Ray, of Mississippi, and Pvt. James Franklin Robinson, of Uricksville, Ohio. The bodies were not recovered.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Saturn, now at Mare Island, has been ordered to proceed to Seattle, thence to the Pribilof Islands, and return to San Francisco by Sept. 15.

The Neptune, now at Norfolk, has been ordered to

proceed to Rockland, Me., to arrive by Aug. 30, for certain trials. Upon the completion of these trials the vessel will return to Hampton Roads.

The Iroquois has been assigned to duty with the Pacific Fleet.

The Ericsson was placed in commission at the navy rd, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 14, 1915.

The Paducah, now at San Juan, Porto Rico, will leave out Aug. 26 for New York and Portsmouth, N.H.

The Tennessee has been ordered from Cap Haitien to Philadelphia, and thence to Portsmouth, N.H.

The previously announced movements of the Denver and Albany have been suspended for the present.

The Turkish authorities have ordered the U.S.S. Scorpion, which has been in Turkish waters for some time, to take up her moorings in the inner part of the Golden Horn, according to a Reuter's despatch from Sofia.

The Portuguese cruiser Republica foundered on the rocks off Ericeira, twenty-two miles northwest of Lisbon, Aug. 13, and is a total loss. Her crew has been saved and her larger guns have been salvaged. The Republica was built in 1899, displaced 1,635 tons and carried a crew of 250 men.

Athletes of the U.S.S. Arkansas, excelling in the running events at the competitions at Newport, R.I., Aug. 14, won the track and field championship of the Atlantic Fleet. The athletes of the U.S.S. Wyoming were second, and those of the U.S.S. New Jersey third. The prizes are given by the Secretary of the Navy.

The prizes are given by the Secretary of the Navy.

Ensign Vincent H. Godfrey, U.S.N., attached to the battleship Georgia, defended Victor E. Berg, also attached to the Georgia, in court at Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 16. Berg was charged with assault and battery on George J. Voltz, employed at the Naval Y.M.C.A. in Charlestown. Ensign Godfrey told the judge that he was sent by the captain of the ship to defend Berg. Finally a plea of nolo was accepted by the court as the officer stated he was anxious that no record might be attached to the sailor's name. Berg was fined \$5, which was paid by Ensign Godfrey.

The Ericsson, now at the Philadelphia Yard, has been

The Ericsson, now at the Philadelphia Yard, has been ordered to proceed to the New York Yard and thence to Newport. Upon arrival at Newport the vessel will be assigned to duty with the Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

GERMAN TACTICS IN GALICIA.

The graphic description which follows of the German tactics against Russia in the campaign in Galicia is ascribed to a Russian general, a participant in the battle that resulted in the evacuation of Lemberg by the Russian armies; on the authority of a special correspondent of the New York Sun, who forwarded it by way of Paris under date of July 30:

"As early as last November it was easily seen that a new star was rising in the ranks of the German army, and that General von Mackensen would succeed Hindenburg, since the latter's method, excellent in its way and based upon the lessons learned in the school of Moltke and Bernhardi, proved of little value against Russian strategy," said the Russian general.

"The Moltke, and consequently the Hindenburg, method consisted in creating a thin but strongly fortified

"The Moltke, and consequently the Hindenburg, method consisted in creating a thin but strongly fortified line in the center, and then in endeavoring to throw large masses of troops to attack the enemy on both sides and, if possible, to strike at his means of communication. To this apparently very effective method there is a no less effective answer, to pierce the attacking force's center, which we performed successfully in Augustowo forest in September and in the battle near Ivangorod in October. In both instances Hindenburg had to beat a hasty retreat.

"The first time we came into contact with von Mackensen's tactics was in the fighting for the possession of Lodz. There we noticed for the first time a change in the method of the German attack. The new way consisted in choosing a given point and then throwing all available forces in that direction, no matter what the obstacles. Thus the holocaust will extinguish a bonfire by the sheer mass of their bodies.

"This system was developed by the Germans to its full extent in the Galician battles last May. While von Mackensen's method is nothing new—the Thebans used it in their war against the Spartans, and so did Alexander the Great—the German commander merits all the credit for having found the means of applying it under modern conditions.

"Instead of the forest of lances, as in the ancient days, von Mackensen uses artillery. He places his guns in three and even four rows. First come the field guns and eight inches in diameter, and lastly, the very heavy nine to twelve inch guns. Of course, these guns are not lined in four even rows, for the batteries are placed in groups and are cleverly covered; but the disposition of artillery presents three or four different zones.

"The struggle against the enemy artillery disposed in this manner takes on a very difficult character, for it requires at least the same equipment on the part of the opposing force. No matter how excellent the gunners, no matter how high the quality of the shells, ordinary field guns will fail to

"When a sufficient number gathered together they began the attack. The attack is usually made in the following manner: "The Germans start in single file toward the enemy trenches, using everything imaginable for cover. Having reached to within forty or fifty paces from the objective trenches, they lie down and open a violent rifle fire. This fire prevents accurate fire on the part of the enemy, and meanwhile the second German detachment arrives on the scene.

"Supposing that the first line lost two-thirds of its effective; the second one will lose but a half, and the succeeding ones correspondingly less. Five or six detachments are massed in this way, and then they throw themselves upon the fortifications. Rifles are of no use against such a flood of humans—either one must have a large number of machine guns or commence a bayonet counter attack.

"Consequently von Mackensen arranges the battle in the following succession of actions. First, a heavy artillery fire against the enemy artillery, trenches and reserves. If the artillery does not succeed in forcing the enemy to retreat then the infantry is put into action. But it must be remembered that, while the Germans appear near the barbed wire entanglements in close columns, the gathering together of the forces is done in the above described manner of approaching in single file.

"These are the salient and advantageous points of von Mackensen's tactics. There are, however, many shortcomings. The most important of these latter is his absolute dependence upon the artillery base. Should the supply of ammunition be cut off or stop, or even become weakened, the heavy guns become at once more of an impediment than of an advantage.

"The method lacks also elasticity and depends for its success upon the serious resistance of the opponent. Should the enemy retreat before the main attacking column and launch a successful attack upon one of the wings the situation changes at once and the attackers are placed upon the defensive. Such was the case in the Lodz battle when von

but was left without proper support and had to abandom the chase.

"It is but to regret that there was no Ruzsky in Galicia to give von Mackensen the right answer. The Russians fought like lions against the German hordes, but no heroic efforts could stop the avalanche of the Kaiser's troops. Von Mackensen's armies suffered tremendous losses, but they continued to advance because our troops lacked the necessary technical equipment.

"There is still another fault to be found with the von Mackensen method, and this is its dependence upon good roads and good weather. It is a safe conclusion to make that the late spring and summer are favorable for von Mackensen's method of waging war, while the fall and winter weather help the Russians."

ARMOR FOR BATTLE.

(From the London Times.)

One of the most remarkable features of this war has been the return which has been made in various directions to older, if not to ancient, methods. The steel fort has been discredited and the earthwork justified; the strength and direction of the wind has become a leading factor once again, as it was in the days of bows and arrows, since aeroplanes are affected by the wind and gas attack determined by it; hand grenades and bombs have assumed

real importance. Finally, the question of armor for the fighting man himself has come up for consideration.

The idea grew in popularity on the Continent; in a shop window in Calais a breastplate was exposed for sale many months ago for which it was claimed that it The idea grew in popularity on the Continent; in a shop window in Calais a breastplate was exposed for sale many months ago for which it was claimed that it would turn aside bullets and pieces of shrapnel. A shield of this kind was tested very carefully by a group of private inventors and was finally submitted to the authorities of several of the nations at war. During the private tests a revolver was emptied at the shield while it was being worn. The shield was also subjected to rifle fire with, on the whole, good results. The results were certainly so good as to merit more extended trial. References to the use of armor have appeared from time to time in medical communications from the front, and almost invariably these references have been of a favorable character. The high velocity of modern bullets causes them to ricochet from the shields, while pieces of shrapnel, which often inflict large surface wounds, are turned away, or at any rate have the force of the impact broken. Metal shields for the back and legs have from time to time been mentioned in connection with trench warfare, it being in these regions that soldiers are frequently hit by exploding shrapnel shells.

The latest contribution to the armor question is of an exceedingly interesting character, because it deals with the results secured by the use of this protection. Dr. Devraigne, says the Lancet, has now systematically studied the value of headpieces of metal issued some time ago to the French troops in the trenches. He has found the value of these calottes métalliques to be considerable. He examined fifty-five cases of head injury, in which forty-two of the wounded men had no headpiece and thirteen wore helmets.

Of the forty-two, twenty-three suffered fracture of the skull, and most of these died. The remaining nineteen had scalp wounds only. In the case of the thirteen armored men, eight were suffering from "cerebral shock" of a more or less severe character, but none of them died, while the remaining five had merely slight superficial woun

Anyone who has visited our British hospitals knows that head wounds are very frequent indeed.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Capt. and Mrs. Stewart gave a supper party Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Stewart gave a supper party Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee, Capt. and Mrs. Moss and Lieutenants Goodwin and Hyatt. That same night Capt. and Mrs. Oliver Edwards dined with and were over night guests of Gen. and Mrs. Edwards, at their new home at Balboa Heights. The following evening Major and Mrs. Croxton had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien and Captain McGrew.

Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbon had dimer for Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien and Captain McGrew.

Instead of weekly hops at each of the posts, the three Infantry garrisons on this side of the canal have decided to unite and have a dance in one of the three places each Friday evening, and on last Friday the 5th Infantry were hosts, when a number from Ancon and Balboa, as well as from Otts and Gaillard, joined in the delightful affair. Col. and Mrs. Morton had with them at dinner that evening Major and Mrs. Persons and Lieutenant Colonel Snyder, Med. Corps, from Ancon, Lieutenant Colonel Devore, 10th Inf., Mrs. Clagett, Mrs. Murray and Capt. and Mrs. McKie; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Faison entertained at a jolly supper for Misses Bessie Edwards, Katherine Harding, Frances Bradley, Katherine Christman, Ruth Miller, Misses Eastwick, Baxter, Murray and Clagett, Mrs. Croxton, Majors Bradley and White, Mr. Robert Harding, Captain Patterson, Dr. McHenry, Mr. Jack Bradley, Dr. Baylis and Lieutenants Clagett, Budd, Nolan, Farmer, Feechet, Bartholf and Murray. Dining with Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford were Capt, and Mrs. Mitchell, of Ancon.

Last Friday was field day. The events began with a wagon contest, followed by a machine-gun contest, signal competitions, bugle contest, tent pitching, mounted orderly contest, wall scaling, carrying wounded contest, havonet combat, foot racing, rifle contest, hurdle racing, Butts' Manual Exercises and a tug-of-war. Cash prizes from the athletic fund were awarded.

Lieutenant Forbes sailed Saturday for the States, on a short

and a tug-oi-war. Cash prizes from the athetic fund were awarded.

Lieutenant Forbes sailed Saturday for the States, on a short leave. He will bring his bride back with him, the wedding to take place soon after his arrival in New York. Capt, and Mrs. Edwards were guests at the dinner-dance at the University Club Sunday. Among the week-end guests at Hotel Washington and those who enjoyed the semi-monthly hop there were Lieut, and Mrs. Wills, Mrs. Lowden, Capt, and Mrs. Justice and two children and Lieut, and Mrs. Rutherford. Lieut, and Mrs. Wells, of Camp Otis, entertained Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee, Lieut, and Mrs. Ware, Mrs. Robinson and Dr. Baylis at supper Sunday.

Lieut, and Mrs. Ware, Mrs. Robinson and Dr. Daylis et copye-Sunday.

The partitions have been recently taken down in the lower floor of the officers' mess and a general reconstruction has been made, and with a fresh coat of paint, new hangings and mats and an enormous lot of exquisitely beautiful plants and flowers there could not be found anywhere a more inviting or attractive place. Last Sunday the informal suppers were resumed there and many enjoyed the meal and music. Lieut. and Mrs. Wills had at table that evening Lieutenant Colonel Devore, Captain Patterson, Mrs. Lowden, Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman and Mrs. Hopson.

Patterson, Mrs. Lowden, Lieut. Sand Hopson.

The garrison card club met Tuesday evening at the officers' mess, five tables enjoying auction and prizes being awarded to Mrs. Faison and Lieutenant Wills.

THE NAVY.

ORDERS 33, AUG. 12, 1915, U.S.M.C.

179. Announces that from and after July 1, 1915, the heat and light allowance of officers occupying quarters other than public will be placed on a commutation basis, and will, from and after the date of receipt of this order, be paid by officers of the paymaster's department on the same voucher (N. M. C. 426, Revised) on which payment is made of their regular monthly pay and at the rates prescribed in recent changes in Pars. 1036 and 1057, Army Regulations, 1913, and in accordance with the provisions of War Department G.O. 35, dated June 8, 1915.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the U.S. Navy later than those given of the same vessels named in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:
Arkansas, Florida, Utah, South Carolina, Michigan, Texas, Wyoming, Virginia, New Jersey, Nebraska, Yankton, Monaghan, Perkins, Walke, Patusent, Patapsco, Sonoma, Trippe, Jarvis, Jouett, Beale, McDougal, O'Brien, Parker, Paulding, Fanning, Nicholson, Benham, Cummings, Cassin, Dixie, Panther, Birmingham, Patterson, Burrows, Terry, Sterett, Roe, Ontario and Ammen sailed Aug. 16 from Newport, R.I., to sea for maneuvers. Prometheus, arrived Aug. 16 at Kodiak, Alaska.
Jupiter, sailed Aug. 17 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Leonidas, sailed Aug. 17 from Cristobal, Canal Zone, for New York, en route Portsmouth, N.H.
Bailey, arrived Aug. 17 at Annapolis, Md. Caesar, sailed Aug. 17 from Rhodes, Asia Minor, for Gibraltar.

Caesar, salter and Gibraltar.

Missouri, arrived Aug. 17 at Long Beach, Cal.
Wisconsin, arrived Aug. 17 at Venice, Cal.
Macdonough and D-2, arrived Aug. 18 at the navy yard,
New York.

Louisiana and New Hampshire, arrived Aug. 18 at Vera Cruz, Mexico. Sacramenta Sacramento, arrived Aug. 18 at New Orleans, La.
Saturn, sailed Aug. 18 from Tiburon, Cal., for Seattle, Wash.
Balch, sailed Aug. 18 from the navy yard, New York, for
Tennesses.

Newport, R.I.
Tennessee, sailed Aug. 18 from Cap Haitien, Hayti, for Philadelphia, Pa.
Ammen, sailed Aug. 18 from Boston, Mass., for Newport,

Ammen, sailed Aug. 18 from Boston, Mass., 101 Ammen, sailed Aug. 19 from New York Yard for Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay.
Uncas and Sterling, sailed Aug. 19 from Charleston, S.C., for the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Kearsarge and Kentucky, arrived in Tangier Sound Aug. 19.
Vestal, Lebanon, Patapaco, Patuxent, Ontario and Sonoma, sailed from Newport for Hampton Roads Aug. 19.
Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin, sailed from San Pedro for Balboa Aug. 19.
Des Moines, arrived at Alexandria Aug. 20.

Moines, arrived at Alexandria Aug. 20. and Lamson, arrived at Tangier Sound Aug. 20.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 13.—Lieut H. M. Jensen to Assistant Director of Target Practice and Engineering Competitions, Navy Department, Sept. 1, 1915.

Lieut. Halsey Powell to command Jouett.
Lieut. W. O. Spears to command Burrows.
Lieut. (J.G.) C. J. Moore detached Balch; to Downes.
Lieut. (J.G.) J. T. Melvin resignation accepted, to take effect Aug. 20, 1915.

Ensign T. A. M. Craven detached Naval Radio Station, Radio, Va., Aug. 20, 1915; to Asiatic Station.

Mdsn. A. E. King and Alan Barnett detached Celtic; to Hannibal.

Va., Aug. 20, 1915; to Asiatic Station.

Mdsn. A. E. King and Alan Barnett detached Celtic; to Hannibal.

Gun. Albert Osenger detached receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.; to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Gun. G. P. Schurz detached San Diego; to receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.

Gun. Noel Chatillon detached St. Louis; to San Diego.

Chief Mach. T. W. Smith detached Ohio; to Oregon.

Chief Mach. F. J. McAllister detached Oregon; to Ohio.

Note.—Rear Admiral John McGowan, retired, died at Haines Falls, N.Y., Aug. 13, 1915.

AUG. 14.—Lieut. (J.G.) J. C. Thom detached St. Louis; to Raleigh.

Lieut. (J.G.) D. S. McQuarrie detached Raleigh; to treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

Ensign R. H. Hawkins to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

th.

ut. (J.G.) D. S. McQuarrie detached Raleigh; to treatNaval Hospital, Mare Island.

sign R. H. Hawkins to treatment Naval Hospital, WashD.C.

ign B. G. Leighton detached receiving ship at Norfolk,

to Tallahassee.

Note.---Engineer E. O. Whitcomb, who pulls the Santa Fe's finest train, says of the "Santa Fe Special" watch---"IT IS A FAITHFUL AND RELIABLE TIMEPIECE. I have carried several very expensive watches during my

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Pay Clerk E. E. Hartline detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., Aug. 16, 1915; to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Sept. 1, 1915.

A. Paymr, Clerk J. L. Schram warranted from July 1, 1915.

Note.—The following chief pay clerks have been commissioned from July 1, 1915; A. J. Barnum, C. L. Bahrendt, F. E. Crossman, L. S. Sutliff and Harry Mack. The following pay clerks have been warranted from July 1, 1915; William O'Brien, W. H. Bicknell, W. E. Todd, B. W. Jennings, Robert O'Hagen and E. S. Barney.

AUG. 16.—Lieut. (J.G.) Alexander Macomb commissioned from March 7, 1915.

Lieuts, (J.G.) L. P. Wenzell, J. A. Crutchfield, E. P. Nickinson and D. F. Patterson commissioned from June 8, 1915.

AUG. 17.—Comdr. D. M. Wood commissioned from May 5, 1915.

AUG. 17.—Comur. D. M. House 1915. Lieut. Comdr. G. J. Roweliff commissioned from March 22, 1915. Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers detached command Paulding; to 1915. Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers detached command Paulding; to treatment Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I. Lieut. C. M. Austin detached Navy Department; to command

Lieut. C. M. Austin detached Navy Department; to command Bailey.

Lieut. H. W. McCormack commissioned from April 22, 1915.
Lieut. E. D. McWhorter commissioned from May 5, 1915.
Lieut. (J.G.) N. W. Pickering detached Texas; to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.
Lieut. (J.G.) E. C. Raguet detached South Carolina; to Radio Officer, Panama Canal Zone.
Lieut. (J.G.) A. S. Dysart detached Kansas; to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
Lieut. (J.G.) H. W. Underwood detached Stewart; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lieut. (J.G.) M. B. De Mott detached command Bailey; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lieut. (J.G.) F. H. Kelley, jr., commissioned from March 7, 1915.

Lieuts. (J.G.) F. H. Weems and T. S. Boyd commissioned from June 8, 1915.
Lieuts. (J.G.) F. A. Braisted, H. G. Cooper, R. C. Williams, R. H. Bennett, W. C. Owen, F. D. Manock, C. C. Thomas, R. O. Baush, K. F. Smith, Jules James, F. T. Van Auken, H. T. Smith, M. C. Bowman, P. L. Carroll, F. T. Leighton, E. A. Logan, S. Kennedy, S. M. Kraus and H. A. Badt detached Naval Academy, Sept. 27; to Columbia University Sept. 29, 1915.

eut. (J.G.) R. S. Haggart commissioned from June 8,

1915.
Lieut. (J.G.) R. S. Haggart commissioned from June 8, 1915.
Ensign L. N. Linsley detached Naval Academy Sept. 27; to Columbia University Sept. 29, 1915.
Ensigns E. L. Gayhart, E. F. Enright, F. G. Crisp, G. A. Andrews and T. M. Searles detached Naval Academy Sept. 22, 1915; to Massachusetts Institute of Technology Sept. 24, 1915.
Ensign A. D. Struble commissioned from June 5, 1915.
Paymr. W. D. Sharp detached Glacier Oct. 31; to St. Louis Nov. 30, 1915.
P.A. Paymr. R. W. Schumann detached San Diego Aug. 31, 1915; to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Sept. 30, 1915.
P.A. Paymr. E. H. Douglass detached Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 30, 1915; to Glacier Oct. 31, 1915.

tion, San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 30, 1915; to Glacier Oct. 31, 1915.

Pay Clerk Benjamin Berkowitz warranted from July 1, 1915. AUG. 13.—Ensign W. E. Cheadle detached Petrel; to treatment naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.
Ensign D. W. Hamilton detached Hannibal; to Henley. Ensign G. F. Jacobs to Atlantic Reserve Fleet, Mdsn. W. J. Nunnally, ir., detached Naval Academy; to Birmingham, Sept. 1, 1915.

Mdsn. Raymond Burhen detached Naval Academy; to receiving ship at New York.

Mdsn. A. D. Struble detached Naval Academy; to temporary duty St. Louis, Sept. 1, 1915.

Mdsn. W. J. Confer detached Naval Academy; to Vermont, Sept. 1, 1915.

Mdsn. H. H. Harrison detached Naval Academy; to San Francisco, Sept. 1, 1915.

Chief. Mach. J. A. Oliver detached Arkansas; to home and wait orders.

Mach. J. A. Ward detached navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to

ers. J. A. Ward detached navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to

wait orders.

Mach. J. A. Ward detached navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to Vermont.

Mach. J. A. Ward detached Vermont; to Arkansas.

AUG. 20.—Lleut. (J.G.) R. C. Giffen detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., Sept. 1, 1915; to New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N.J., connection fitting out Wainwright and on board when placed in commission.

Licut. (J.G.) F. W. Milner detached command Biddle; to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. W. Magruder detached Naval Observatory, Sept. 1, 1915; to Jenkins.

Mdsn. H. O'D. Hunter detached Hancock; to Dixie.

Surg. R. E. Hoyt to Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash. Surg. W. S. Hoen detached Colorado; to St. Louis.

P.A. Surg. H. F. Hull detached Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.; to wait orders at Washington, D.C.

A. Surg. J. F. Pruett, M.R.C., to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

P.A. Paymr. A. G. Hearne detached Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 15, 1915; to await orders.

Mach. J. C. Hines to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Note.—The following ensigns have been commissioned from June 5, 1915: K. Preston, Melville C. Partello, G. H. Wood, W. H. A. Pike, jr., J. M. Shoemåker, R. De S. Horn, J. H. Rockwell, M. W. Powers, H. L. Vickery, L. S. Lewis, W. P. Portz, W. A. Hicks, M. T. Kinne, O. H. Ritchie, W. J. Shofner, A. C. Davis, William Nelson, R. N. S. Baker, M. L. Sperry, jr., H. O. Tovey, L. D. McCormick, S. B. Clark, Preston Marshall, L. L. Stedman, R. W. Christie, J. J. Mahoney, C. C. Vickery, J. D. Small, H. W. Graf, Alan Barnett, G. W. Grove, R. D. Tisdale, D. D. Dupree, R. W. Clark, R. J. Jondrean, G. Gamble, jr., J. H. Sprague, H. M. Mayers, J. M. Lewis, D. C. Watson, O. G. Richardson, F. K. Lobenow, G. C. Kriner, D. W. Armstrong, A. E. King, J. L. McCrea, Arthur Landis, A. R. Wurtele, B. W. Chippendale, G. H. Easton, Otto Nimitz, S. R. Matteson, F. B. Royal, M. C. Miller, T. G. Peyton, P. C. Morgan, A. S. Wotherspoon, E. W. F. Childs, Winthrop Winslow, F. M. Mail, jr., J. P. Brown, F. A. Low, G. C. Hill, J. B. Kneip, C. L. Lein, H. P. Burnett, E. V. M. Isaacs, R. M. Farrar, R. T. Darrow, William Granat, N. J. Leonard, C. W. Flynn, S. P. Jenkins, C. G. Clark, C. O. Kell, P. T. Glennon, J. F. Bates, jr., R. W. Bates, L. R. Moore, B. F. Perry, Howes Bodfish, F. W. Pennoyer, jr., F. P. Culbert, L. B. Hoops, W. S. Hactor, W. D. Thomas, C. F. Wedderburn, S. R. Deets, R. R. Adams, H. O. Hunter, W. J. Nunnally, jr., W. J. Confer, E. B. Houghton, H. S. Clark, jr., Isaac Schlossbach, J. H. Chapman, F. C. Huntoon, H. D. Clarke, M. H. Shelling, A. R. Stephan, H. G. Eldredge, H. H. Chenoweth, V. H. Godfrey, A. E. Glann, L. V. H. Armstrong, R. O. Glover, P. M. Rhea, W. J. Lorenz, F. B. Smith, W. M. A. Rolling, A. R. Stephan, H. G. Eldredge, H. H. Chenoweth, V. H. Godfrey, A. E. Glann, L. V. H. Armstrong, R. O. Glover, P. M. Rhea, W. J. Lorenz, F. B. Smith, W. M. A. Lamont, C. F. Vedderburn, S. R. Smith, W. M. A. Lamont, C. F. Vedder, Jr., Lanker, E. E. Hallett, jr., F. D. Wagner, S. R. Shumaker, I. M. Graham, H. V. Wiley and T. E. Chandl

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 18.—Col. C. M. Perkins commissioned from July 16, 1915, and ordered to command Marine Barracks, Puget Sound. Capt. L. S. Willis detached 25th Co., Marine Barracks, San Diego; to Marine Barracks, Norfolk.

Second Lieut. M. R. Thacher detached Marine Barracks, P.P.I.E., San Francisco; to U.S.S. New York.

Second Lieut. N. C. Bates detached U.S.S. New York; to Marine Barracks, P.P.I.E., San Francisco.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

AUG. 9.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. H. C. Roach preparatory orders to Androscoggin.

AUG. 12.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. J. Odend'hal detached Miami; to Apache.

AUG. 13.—First Lieut. W. A. Wiley preparatory orders to duty as assistant inspector.

Capt. D. F. A. De Otte preparatory orders to duty at Head-

Capt. D. F. A. De Compared on the Compared of the Capt. First Lieut. J. L. Maher preparatory orders to Golden Gate. Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. H. Johnson preparatory orders

Second Lieut, of Engre. C. A. Jones preparatory orders to AUG. 18.—Second Lieut, E. D. Jones preparatory orders to roto Rico station.

Second Lieut, of Engrs. G. W. Cairnes detached Apache; to

Second Lieut. of Engrs. F. E. Fitch relieved from duty on Yamacraw: to Algonquin.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. P. R. Smith to Seneca for temporary

ty, First Lieut, of Engrs. M. N. Usina detached Seneca; to mporary duty as supervisor of life boats.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

The Seminole, now on station at Wilmington, N.C., has been ordered to San Juan, Porto Rico, and is to sail Aug. 21, to relieve the gunboat Paducah, which is needed in Haytian waters and will depart upon the arrival of the Coast Guard cutter.

waters and will depart upon the arrival of the Coast Guard cutter.

The Coast Guard cutter Miami picked up the derelict Achorn Aug. 18, which has been endangering navigation in the Gulf of Mexico since it was wrecked in the recent storm which swept the Gulf. The crew of the Achorn had previously been rescued by the steamer El Siglo.

After floating the schooner David Goldston on Aug. 14, the Apache proceeded to Baltimore. The Apache left Baltimore Aug. 17, to render necessary assistance to a stranded vessel in Pilghman's Island.

The Ossipee left depot Aug. 16, arrived in Annapolis, adjusting compass, and other necessities.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

We omit this week the list of vessels of the U.S. Coast Guard, in which there are no changes since it appeared last week,

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ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Following is the passenger list of the U.S.A.T. Thomas sailing Aug. 5, 1915, from San Francisco:

Following is the passenger list of the U.S.A.T. Thomas, sailing Aug. 5, 1915, from San Francisco:

First class, for Honolulu—Lieut. Col. F. P. Reynolds, M.C., and two children; Lieut. Col. F. E. Keefer, M.C., and wife; Major Benjamin J. Edger, M.C., wife and three children; Major Benjamin J. Edger, M.C., wife and child; Major C. R. Reynolds, M.C., wife and child; Major William E. Dashiell, 27th Inf., and wife; Major Charles A. Ragan, M.C., wife and child; Major Capt. H. B. Douglas, S.C., wife and two children; Capt. H. B. Douglas, S.C., wife and two children; Capt. H. E. Knight, 1st Inf., and wife; Capt. J. L. Jordon, 1st Inf., and wife; Capt. H. S. Kuight, 1st Inf., and wife; Capt. Ned B. Rehkopf, 1st F.A.; 1st Lieut. H. N. Kerns, M.C., and Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. E. Cummings, M.C., wife and son; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Duener, M.C., wife and infant; 1st Lieut. R. E. Cummings, M.C., wife and son; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Duener, Inf., and wife; Capt. Inf., and wife; Capt. Inf., and wife; Capt. Inf., and wife; Ist Lieut. R. A. Wheeler, C.E., wife and infant; 1st Lieut. John S. Sullivan, Inf., and wife; Chaplain Ignatius Fealey, 1st F.A.; 1st Lieut. W. E. Pridgen, 1st Inf., wife and motherin-law, Mrs. Brooke; 1st Lieut. E. G. McCleave, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. H. Hobley, O.D., wife and child; 2d Lieut. Carl A. Hardig, 2d Inf., and wife; 2d Lieut. Robert G. Cader, 2d Inf., and wife; 2d Lieut. C. L. Tinker, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Carl Infl., and wife; 2d Lieut. C. L. Tinker, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Col. Allen M. Smith, M.C.; Lieut. Col. J. T. Clarke, Wife and chapter; Major D. J. Shanks, I.G., wife and two daughters and sister-in-law Miss Helen Loughborough; Med. Inspr. A. R. Alfred, U.S.N., wife and two Children; Capt. C. B. Ross, C.A.C.; Capt. J. P. Terrell, C.A.C., wife and two children; Capt. C. B. Ross, C.A.C.; Capt. J. P. Terrell, C.A.C., wife and child; 1st Lieut. Rapior H. Fuller, and two chi

man, Q.M.C.; Mrs. Irving Davis, wife of employee, Engineer's Dept., and two children.

Second class, for Honolulu—Q.M. Sergt. Theodore B. Marshall, Q.M.C.; Q.M. Sergt. Isador Manheim, Q.M.C.; Sergt. Major John E. McNellis, C.A.C., wife and child; nurse with family of Lieut. Col. Reynolds, M.C.; Mrs. Mary Turner, wife of Sergt. Turner, 25th Inf., and nurse with Captain Myers; governess with Major Reynolds, M.C.; W. E. Bates, chief M.M., Navy, wife and four children; Charles Sorenson, engineman, Engineer's Dept.; female servant of Capt. Jordon. 1st Inf.; Mrs. Jerry Smolik, wife of Gunner's Mate Smolik, Navy. Second class, for Manila—Q.M. Sergt. William Cassidy, Q.M.C., wife and three children; Q.M. Sergt. William Cassidy, Q.M.C., wife and three children; Q.M. Sergt. Henry T. Hiehle, Q.M.C., wife and three children; Q.M. Sergt. Michael J. Maloney, Q.M.C.; Q.M. Sergt. Samuel D. Marshall, Q.M.C., wife and three children; Q.M. Sergt. Mark G. Drummond, Q.M.C.; Master Electrician Walter J. Stewart, Q.M.C., Wife and child; Q.M. Sergt. Mark G. Drummond, Q.M.C.; Master Electrician Harry Kirsner, Q.M.C., and wife; Mrs. W. F. Sturgill and child, family of Q.M. Sergt. Sturgill, Q.M.C.; Mrs. Tom Ward and two children, family of Q.M. Sergt. Ward, Q.M.C.; Henry Haustein, chief gunner's mate, Navy; governess with Capt. Terrell, C.A.C.; Mrs. Alfred R. Acker, wife of Sergt. Acker, C.A.C.; Mrs. Ray W. Vail, wife of Sergt. Vail, C.A.C.; Mrs. Harry F. Stice and child, family of Sergt. Vail, C.A.C.; Mrs. Harry F. Stice and child, family of Sergt. Vail, C.A.C.; Mrs. Harry F. Stice and child, family of Sergt. Vail, C.A.C.; Mrs. Harry F. Stice and child, family of Sergt. Vail, C.A.C.; Mrs. Harry F. Stice and child, family of Sergt. Vail, C.A.C.; Mrs. Harry F. Stice and child, family of Sergt. Vail, C.A.C.; Mrs. Harry F. Stice and child, family of Sergt. Vail, C.A.C.; Mrs. Harry F. Stice and child, family of Sergt. Vail, C.A.C.; Mrs. Harry F. Stice and child, family of Sergt. Vail, C.A.C.; Mrs. Harry F. Stice and child, family of Sergt. V

were, for Honolulu, 391 casuals and

recruits; for Manila, 5 companies, Coast Art. Corps (511 men); 101 casuals and recruits, and 37 enlisted men, Marine Corps; for Guam, 16 enlisted men, Marine Corps.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1915.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1915.

The party on Wednesday afternoon at Cullum Hall, given by Mrs. Arrowsmith and Mrs. Householder for the Class of 1916, the visiting mothers and the young ladies of the post, was thoroughly enjoyed. Cadet Krayenbuhl assisted his mother, Mrs. Arrowsmith, in receiving, and Mrs. Householder was assisted by her son, Cadet Rafferty. The afternoon was spent in dancing.

A large number of guests came up for camp illumination on Friday evening; the weather was delightful and the entertainment surprisingly ingenious and elaborate. Camp George B. Davis was decked out in a way that made it quite unrecognizable; a large platform for dancing took up the entire center of camp, and the bright Chinese lanterna and red, white and blue lights strung around it were very effective. At the northern side of the camp a wonderful shoot-the-chutes had been built by the cadets, a car holding six passengers making a swift descent and a long side through various arches trimmed with everygreen; mule-power puelled the car upon the chute in popularity were the shooting sallery, where successful lady sharpshooters were rewarded by prizes of bell-buttons, 'fried eggs,' bell-buckles, bell-buckles, and the complete of the chute in popularity were the shooting sallery, where successful lady sharpshooters were rewarded by prizes of bell-buttons, 'fried eggs,' bell-buckles, bell-buckles, and the complete of the control of the grown-ups. A mystic mane attracted many, and peanut, ice-cream cones and lemonade booths that the complete of the grown-ups. A mystic mane attracted many, and peanut, ice-cream cones and lemonade booths that the state of the grown-ups. A mystic mane attracted many, and peanut, ice-cream cones and lemonade booths that the state of the grown-ups. A mystic mane attracted many, and peanut, ice-cream cones and lemonade booths that the state of the grown-ups. A mystic mane attracted many, and peanut, ice-cream cones and lemonade booths that the state of the grown-ups. A mystic mane attracted many, and peanut, ice-cream cones and lemonade booths that the state of the grown and the

ness.
Recent visitors at the post included Gen. Amos J. Stickney,
Major George J. Newgarden, Lieut. W. P. Scott, 21st Inf.;
Lieut. Norman Randolph, 28th Inf.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 19, 1915.

Mrs. Charles E. Cossin, of Indianapolis, is visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Lieut, and Mrs. J. H. Ingram, U.S.N., Mrs. Charles T. S. Gladden, wife of Ensign Gladden, U.S.N., has returned to her home here after spending some time at Newport, where Ensign Gladden has been stationed on the U.S.S. New Hampshire. Alonzo Brenard Alexander was sworn in as a midshipman on Saturday.

The more experienced upper classmen won from the plebes in a dual track meet by the decisive score of 66 to 22½ points on Saturday afternoon. The presence of some fifty or more

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upper classmen here this summer is due to the hazing investigation which has been under way for a month or more and Saturday's competition was arranged to give the recruits a good tryout. The older men numbered among their team some of the stars of the regular Navy athletes, notably Thompson, Price, Svec and Francis. Of the plebes F. P. Smith, Ofstie and Jackson were the best performers. The most exciting event was the 440-yard dash, won by Cook, an upper classman, who was closely pressed by Pitre, of the plebes.

The sentences of dismissal against Mdsn. Ralph McK. Nelson and Charles R. Reagle, whose severance from the naval service was recommended by the court of inquiry and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, were carried out on Monday.

Mrs. Cassard, wife of Chaplain Cassard, U.S.N., left Monday for a visit to Mrs. Rush, wife of Captain Rush, at the Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy Yard. Mrs. Harold Grow, wife of Ensign Grow, U.S.N., is visiting relatives at Lexington, Va. Mr. Colin Collins, U.S.N., retired.

Harry M. Jackson, of Wisconsin, who was formerly an enlisted man, was admitted to the Naval Academy this week, the third from the ranks to enter this summer.

The summer practice squadron, the battleships Missouri, Wisconsin and Ohio, with the midshipmen aboard, is expected to arrive here on Sept. 7, two days ahead of schedule. The squadron has sailed on the return trip to the east coast via the canal, after nearly two weeks spent at the expositions at San Francisco and San Diego. Arriving at Annapolis the several hundred midshipmen will start on their annual vacations, which will extend until the last of September.

There is much interest here in the christening of the destroyer Porter, to be launched at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, on Aug. 26. The sponsor is to be Miss Georgiana Cusachs, the ten-year-old daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Carlos Cusachs, U.S.N., of this city, and granddaughter of Commodore Theodoric Porter, U.S.N., retired, of this city. She is also great-granddaughter of Admiral David D. Porter,

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Aug. 16, 1915.

The work on the hill back of the bachelors' building and the brick row is practically completed now and instead of the 'eyesore' which was there for so long smooth, green terraces and slopes, with a lawn at their base, pleasantly greet the area.

the eye.

Col. and Mrs. White gave a "movie" party Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Corbin, of Washington, who is visiting Lieut, and Mrs. Clifford L. Corbin. Others in the party were Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard, Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter, Major and Mrs. Abernethy, Mrs. Feeter and Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin. After the performance the guests enjoyed supper at Col. and Mrs. White's home.

and Mrs. Clifford L. Corbin. Others in the party were variand Mrs. Hubbard, Capt, and Mrs. Carpenter, Major and Mrs. Abernethy, Mrs. Feeter and Lieut, and Mrs. Corbin. After the performance the guests enjoyed supper at Col. and Mrs. White's home.

Mrs. Edwards gave an elaborate bridge-luncheon Thursday in honor of her aunt, Mrs. Hatton, of Portsmouth, Ohio. There were three small tables and one large for luncheon and after that four tables of bridge. Those present were Mesdames White, Feeter, A. S. Abernethy and R. S. Abernethy, Dunbar Corbin and C. L. Corbin, Kilbourne, Kitts, Carpenter, Beekham, Roberts, Hubbard, Matson, Bosley, Haskell, Sawyer and Brotherton. Major Abernethy left Saturday for Fort Wright, where he will act as umpire at target practice.

urday for Fort Wright, where he will act as umpire at target practice.

The 84th, 98th and 123d Companies, with Captains Miller, Matson and Patton and Lieutenant Edwards, returned Friday from Fort Hancock, where they have been in camp for target practice for ten days.

Mrs. Brotherton gave a "farewelll" bridge party at the home of Mrs. C. P. Sawyer Friday afternoon, preparatory to her leaving for Plattsburg Barracks to visit before returning to her home in Cleveland, Ohio. Her guests were Mesdames Bosley, Feeter, Edwards, Hatton, Roberts, Carpenter and Kitts, from the fort; Mrs. Holly and Miss Bennett, of Bay Rridge, and Mrs. Cochran, of Flatbush.

Capt. and Mrs. Beckham had dinner Friday for Capts. and Mesdames Roberts, Kitts, Hubbard and Carpenter. Mrs. Feeter left Sunday for Fort Totten, where she will visit Mrs. Sarratt. Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard had supper Saturday for Mrs. Brotherton, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Sawyer and Mrs. Feeter.

COAST DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND

COAST DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1915.

The 9th Coast Artillery Corps, N.G.N.Y., left Sunday for home, after their encampment of two weeks here. Although this regiment was able to fire the 6-inch guns, it was unable to fire the 10-inch and 12-inch guns, due to unfavorable weather conditions. Col. James Byrne commanded. Their departure concluded the encampment of New York regiments in these defenses this year. The 13th N.Y., who preceded the 9th, under command of Colonel Thurston, were unable to fire a single shot. Now the troops of this post are anxiously watching the fog and haze and waiting.

Col. J. D. Barrette is packing up to go to San Francisco, detailed in the Adjutant General's Department. Col. and Mrs. Barrette, Miss Biddle and the Misses Barrette have endeared themselves to all the post. Lieut. Col. Andrew Hero has arrived to command Fort Terry, and has assumed command of the defenses temporarily. Capt. R. H. Jordan invited all the officers and their wives and guests to a dance at the Mansion House a week ago. The largest number of Army folks assembled together for some time were present, all first going to a ball given by the 131st Company and taking part in the grand march. Captain Jordan led the march with Mrs. J. H. Pratt, mother of Lieut. Edward Montgomery. The barracks were beautifully decorated, a stage and scenery being arranged for the 11th C.A.C. band.

Major and Mrs. E. L. Glasgow gave a supper and party for the "movies" recently in honor of their sister, Miss Starr. Later there was dancing at their quarters. Present were the Misses Barrette, Misses Morgan, McCallum and Richards and Captain Jordan, Lieutenants Davis, Richards. Montgomery, Wood and Weeks. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McCaskey, parents of Captain McCaskey, have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey, Miss McCy was also their guest. all from Lancaster, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Ms. S. Crissy. Mrs. Fitch, mother of Mrs. Crissy, will remain for the summer. Visiting Lieut. W. K. Richards are his mother, Mrs. L.

morrow. Mrs. S. H. Westcott, of Alabama, is with Capt. and Mrs. G. I. Jones. Mrs. Johnson is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Tidball.

morrow. Mrs. S. H. Westeott, of Alabama, is with Capt. and Mrs. G. I. Jones. Mrs. Johnson is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Tidball.

Last Friday the second summer hop was given in the mine store house. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. Barrette and Major and Mrs. Glasgow. Miss Kate C. Berry, of Hartford, Conn., spent the week with Capt. and Mrs. Stopford. Gen. Harry F. Hodges and Major E. O. Sarratt made a tour of inspection of the district last week. General Hodges was house guest of Colonel Barrette, and Major Sarratt, of Major Carmichael. At Ferry the officers and Colonel Barrette took lunch and dinner with Captain Wertenbaker.

The Misses Barrette gave a "high-tea" in the midst of the "packing up" on Saturday, the guests coming in fancy dress costumes before going on to a masquerade ball at the Monodotto Inn. Present were Mrs. Shaw, Miss Starr, Miss Oakley, Lieutenants Lee, Brice, Weeks, Wilson, Wood and Messrs, James and Stewart Bevans. Little Miss Marion Carmichael went as a Filipino woman, and the miniature lady was a winner. Jim Bevans won a prize also. Mrs. J. L. Bevans wore a stunning costume.

For the target practice Col. Andrew Hero is in the post, guest of Captain Stopford, Major R. S. Abernethy is stopping with Major and Mrs. Carmichael.

Capt. and Mrs. Alden Trotter, Fort Michie, had luncheon last week for the Misses Barrette, Miss McCallum and Miss Jane Carmichael. Visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan are Mrs. J. Donovan and Miss Donovan. Dr. Arthur Trotter, visiting his brother, Captain Trotter, has returned to Mississippi.

A tennis tournament between Wright and Terry was played off on the 8th at Fort Terry, the visitors arriving on the early boat and including Major and Mrs. Glasgow, Capt. and Mrs. Stopford, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Captains Jordan and Gardiner, Mrs. William Tidball, the Misses Barrette, Starr, McCallum and Carmichael and Lieutenant Wood. A buffet luncheon was served at noon at the tennis court. Fort Terry won the cup by winning a majority of the five single and three double match

DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Aug. 17, 1915.
The 112th and 139th Companies returned on Sunday from
Fort Monroe, where they had been for two weeks for service

The 112th and 139th Companies returned on Sunday from Fort Monroe, where they had been for two weeks for service target practice. Officers returning with the troops were Major H. L. Steele, Capt. R. F. Anderson, Lieuts. W. C. Koenig, R. E. Haines and E. B. Hochwald. Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Clark were called home from Monroe several days previous by the silness of Mrs. Clark's father, Col. F. A. Edwards, U.S.A., retired. Mrs. Edwards arrived from Tacoma, Wash., to-day.

Mrs. P. V. Kieffer and Mrs. R. E. Haines entertained at bridge on Tuesday for Mrs. H. L. Steele, who sails on the October transport for the Philippines, and Mrs. L. S. Ryan, who joins Captain Ryan at Fort Leavenworth shortly. Silver pencils were won by Mrs. Forman Sinnickson and Mrs. Charles Meeum, of Salem, and Miss Ruth Clark, of Delaware City. Japanese baskets of fruit went to the guests of honor. Others present were Mesdames L. S. Ryan, W. H. Menges, Philip Gage, Barbara Keene and Miss Wickham; Mesdames E. C. Reybold, Charles Jefferson, Earl Baum, W. U. Reybold, Harry Clark, Delaware City. In honor of Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. W. U. Reybold gave a swimming party and porch supper at her attractive camp at the Broadwaters on Friday. Present: Mrs. Ryan, Ella-Nora Ryan, Mrs. Keene, Jack Keene, Mrs. Haines, from Du Pont; Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Baum, Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, Ella-Nora Ryan, Mrs. Lattractive camp at the Broadwaters on Friday. Present: Mrs. Ryan, Ella-Nora Ryan, Mrs. Lattractive camp at the Broadwaters on Friday. Present: Mrs. Ryan, Ella-Nora Ryan, Mrs. Keene, Jack Keene, Mrs. Haines, from Du Pont; On, D.C., for a visit with their daughter, Mrs. H. L. Steele, and Major Steele. Mrs. Ryan and two children, Ella-Nora and Allan, leave Saturday for Fort Leavenworth, where Captain Ryan enters the School of the Line. The family have been at Fort Du Pont for six years and they will be greatly missed in the post and town.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines leave Thursday for a two weeks' stay at Lake Placid in the Adirondacks. Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer and chi

TOBYHANNA CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

TOBYHANNA UAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Tobyhanna, Pa., Aug. 18, 1915.

The instruction camp is being extended to the north and many improvements made. Last week the U.S. Government purchased several tracts of land, which will be used as camping ground, rifle and artillery ranges. This gives the Government all the land it wants for camping purposes. Col. Charles T. Menoher has employed fifty Italian laborers, under supervision of Lieut. Jack Tunxtel, of Washington, D.C., to clear the camp site.

Menoher has employed fifty Italian laborers, under supervision of Lieut. Jack Tunxtel, of Washington, D.C., to clear the camp site.

On Monday three batteries of the Pennsylvania Militia returned from a march to Cresco, Pa., and on Tuesday entrained for their homes. The 4th Battery, commanded by Captain Cole, of the Bethlehem Steel Works, left Saturday, making the return march to Bethlehem, Pa. This is the only battery equipped with horses and guns.

The Army people who have spent the past three summers in Tobyhanna will regret to hear of the sudden death on Sunday of Mr. Mason D. Quick, proprietor of the Tobyhanna House.

Major Kahn, of the Pennsylvania Militia, gave an interesting illustrated lecture on South Africa. The following evening the Major gave a lecture on flowers, accompanied by colored sildes taken by Major Kahn himself. Mr. Smith, returning from New York on Monday, found that Corporal Koenig, who was left in charge of the Y.M.C.A., had deserted, taking the funds of the Y.M.C.A.

The 1st Ambulance Company of New York left for Binghamton, N.Y., Tuesday: on Wednesday Batteries B, E and F, 1st Field Art., N.G.N.Y., Col. H. H. Rogers commanding, arrived. Accompanying the battalien is Briz. Gen. McCosky Butt, a guest of Colonel Rogers. The commanders of the several batteries are Capt. Robert D. Mills, Battery B; Capt. John T. Delaney, Battery E, and Capt. Harold Lawson, Battery A. Col. George Montgomery, commanding officer at the Franklin Arsenal at Philadelphia, spent the week in camp as guest of Col. Charles T. Menoher. Major Gen. Leonard Wood and aids arrived Sunday and left Monday evening for Plattsburg.

Lieut. and Mrs. Philip L. Thurber returned Friday after a visit to Mrs. Thurber's mother, Mrs. Falk, of White Plains, N.Y. Dr. and Mrs. William H. Smith have as their guest Miss Falligant. of Atlanta. Ga. 'Lieut, Pearson Menoher, 7th Cav., son of Col. Charles T. Menoher, arrived in camp. Friday. Dr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Parker on Sunday were guests of Mr. Burr McIntosh and his moving-picture company.

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The General says:

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Captain Cole's battery to Bethlehem. Lieut. Jack Tunxiel left Friday to attend the National Guard encampment at Virginia Beach, Va. Major and Mrs. Manus McCloskey have as their guest Mrs. McCloskey's niece, Miss Grace Sulley, of Phila-dalphia

delphia.

A company of Boy Scouts from Bethlehem, Pa., are guests of Mr. Smith, of the Y.M.O.A.

On Sunday Corporal Charles Essick, of Battery C, National Guard of Pennsylvania, was kicked by a horse and almost in stantly killed.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Skelling, Minn., Aug. 15, 1915.

Congressman and Mrs. Andrew Volstead, of Cannon Falls, Minn., are spending the week-end at the garrison the guests of Major John F. Madden. Mrs. Allen M. Smith and son Richard will return to the garrison Sept. 1, after spending the past three months visiting in the West. Lieut. Col. Allen M. Smith, M.C., will sail for the Philippines on the September transport.

Smith, M.C., will sail for the Philippines on the September transport.

Capt. and Mrs. George J. Holden, guests of Mrs. William Constans, Summit avenue, St. Paul, have returned to their station in the East. Major Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett and daughter, of Washington, D.C., are guests of Major Barnett's mother and sister, Mrs. James Barnett and Mrs. A. F. Hixon, Bryant avenue, Minneapolis. Major and Mrs. Barnet are en route home from the Yellowstone National Park. Capt. C. H. Breckenridge, a.d.c. to Major Barnett, accompanied them Lieut. Charles C. Benedict, a graduate of West Point, Class of 1915, is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. F. G. Shafer, Calhoun Boulevard.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 11, 1915.

The midshipmen's ball given at the Civic Auditorium in San The midshipmen's ball given at the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco last Monday night was the event of the week, not only in naval circles, but for all society. The entire eight hundred midshipmen of the practice squadron, which has been lying off the exposition, were there in full-dress uniforms, and all Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers from surrounding statements.

dred midshipmen of the practice squadron, which has been lying off the exposition, were there in full-dress uniforms, and all Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers from surrounding stations who could possibly be present attended. From Mare Island practically every one went down, the majority remaining in the city until last night or this morning.

During the visit here of Major Gen. George Barnett, U.S. M.C., Mrs. Barnett and party, who were extensively entertained, Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmany gave a handsome garden party, while Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Bennett entertained in honor of the visitors at a dinner, others present being Col. and Mrs. Karmany, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Moore, Miss Lelia Gordon, Miss Chase, Miss Dorothy Bennett, Major Shore, Lieut. Hugh Brown and Captain Brecknirdge. Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore have been guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. S. Graham, since their arrival from Honolulu. They will remain here for some time longer before proceeding East. Their son, Ensign C. J. Moore, who visited his sister for a few weeks, has loft for the East and will join the Balch. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Moore were entertained at a dinner given aboard the Yorktown by Comdr. and Mrs. W. H. Standley, who visited Comdr. and Mrs. F. D. Karns while the ship was here, has returned to her home in San Diego. Mrs. Standley, who visited Comdr. and Mrs. F. D. Karns while the ship was here, has returned to her home in San Diego. Madam Irwin, accompanied by her daughter-in-law and granddaughter, Mrs. John Irwin and Miss Irwin, has arrived from Seattle and is occupying her house on the yard. Mrs. John Irwin's father is not in the best of health and she is accordingly spending much of her time at the family bome in Oakland. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell last week gave a large supper-dance complimentary to Miss Marion Brooks and P.A. Surg. E. O. J. Eytinge. Midshipman Cowles has been visiting at the yard as the guest of his sister, Mrs. Leo Sahm. Mr. Hawke, of Calistoga, is her

Hugh Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Danforth and Mrs. Drum. Miss Ruth Hascal also entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Kelly, Miss Emalie Eleanor Owens, Lieutenants Benson and Hogg. Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns gave a dance and buffet supper Thursday for a number of midshipmen who came up at 2:30 and returned to their ships on the 8:30 trip. Mrs. I. K. Seymour and Mrs. J. S. Graham served.

Vice-Admiral Wei Han, retired, of the Chinese navy, seventeen midshipmen of that navy and Commissioner Chang, of San Francisco, were luncheon guests of Capt, and Mrs. F. H. Bennett recently. Mrs. Harold G. Bowen left a few days ago for the East coast to join Lieutenant Bowen, who has recently returned from European waters. That night a telegram was received by her relatives in Vallejo that Lieutenant Bowen had been ordered to Hayti and Mrs. Bowen may return here. Mrs. R. A. Snyder is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Bert Snyder, in Vallejo. A party in her honor was given by them last week. Capt. George H. McLellan is to leave San Francisco upon arrival of his relief and proceed to Texas for duty. Naval Constr. H. M. Gleason has left for Mendocino for a short deer hunt.

The battleship thio came up to the yard Aug. 10, being the second battleship to visit Mare Island, her predecessor being the Missouri, which came to the station during the visit of the fleet to the coast in 1908. Although the tide was five feet lower than that at midnight she had a clearance of eight feet when ahe came up and more than that when she went out immediately after being released from drydock this afternoon. Only small jobs were needed on her. The visit of the Ohio brought to the attention of the public the success which has attained the depending of the channel leading to Mare Island, which is now sufficient to accommodate the largest vessels of the Navy. The New York training ship Newport, which arrived here Monday, was docked with the Ohio and will leave here within a few days.

New York training ship Newport, which was docked with the Ohio and will leave here within a few days.

The court-martial of Lieut. Edson S. Oak, engineer officer of the U.S.S. San Diego, has been suspended until September, owing to the fact that the judge advocate wishes the testimony of witnesses now in Alaskan and Mexican waters, respectively. Mare Island received orders yesterday to submit bids on one of the six new destroyers, for each of which \$825,000 was appropriated by the last Congress, with the proviso that three of them should be built on the Pacific coast, navy yards preferred. The bids are to be opened on Oct. 4 and Mare Island officials believe that their figures will be sufficiently low to permit of sufficient money being taken out of the ship's appropriation to repair the old building ways on which the vessel must be constructed, as the present building slip must accommodate destroyer 68 and the oil tanker Cuyama, already awarded to Mare Island. The yard has been notified that 68 must be completed by Jan. 1, 1917.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 14, 1915.

Chaplain Francis B. Doherty spent the week on the post. He has just returned from the fair and is on his way to his new station, the Disciplinary Barracks at Leavenworth. A party of young folks rode out to the Salado River for a swimming party on Friday. They were chaperoned by Mrs. Ripley. Lieut. Lawrence W. McIntosh, 3d Cav., recently transferred to the 15th Cavairy, has returned from Browsville and is packing up, preparatory to Philippine service.

Miss Barbara Ripley is spending a few days with relatives of her mother in New Braunfels. Capt. John D. Long was down Tuesday from Austin, where he is on duty with the Texas Militia. Col. William Crosby left Thursday on a tour of California and the West. He will be gone for two months. Captain Hart left Saturday for his new station, Madison Barracks. He was tendered a farewell party on the St. Anthony roof. Capt. W. Foy returned from a two months leave Monday. He leaves Saturday for his new station, Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. and Mrs. Paul W. Raborg leave Saturday for San Francisco. Mrs. Raborg will be the guest of her mother, Mrs. C. D. Chapman.

The concert and dance given at the Officers' Club at Fort Sam Houston Friday evening was most enjoyable. Among those present were Misses Crosby, Alice Gray, Dorothy Bingham, Helen Butts, Mesdames Fitzhugh Lee, W. H. Hay, Jesse McI. Carter, Col. and Mrs. Bingham, Capts. and Mesdames Van Voorhis, Austin, Taylor, Bunker, Major Malvern-Hill Barnum, Capt. Julius T. Conrad, Lieuts, R. E. McQuillan, P. R. Davidson and Maxwell Kirby.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee left Saturday for Huachuca, Aris, where she will join Captain Lee. Lieut. and Mrs. Raborg had supper Sunday for Misses Amy Heard, Isabelle Crosby and Marguerite Heard, and left Tuesday for Baselle Crosby and Marguerite Heard, and left Tuesday for Baselle Crosby and Mrs. Singham and small son, Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. Sidney V. Bingham and small son, Friday for West Point for station.

The Wednesday morning bridge club met

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connected with the Judge Advocate Corps. He entertained many of his friends before his departure with two lovely farewell dinners.

Major General Funston on Monday gave a delightful "Dutch supper," Capt. R. M. Nolan, Lieut. Daniel D. Hogan and Capt. H. A. Phillips registered at the post last week. Mrs. George W. Van Deusen and daughters left Monday for the East. Miss Gladys Van Deusen accompanied her mother to New York. Miss Hazel is visiting an aunt in Missouri. Miss Isabelle Crosby had dinner Friday for Mrs. Raborg, Miss Amy Heard, Miss Marguerite Heard and Lieut. Paul W. Raborg.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Aug. 15, 1915.

Lieut. Dean Halford and Major P. W. Davison were dinner guests of Gen. J. Franklin Bell at the Oleander Club Tuesday, motoring up from Texas City. Lieutenant Lindh had Mr. Pendleton, manager of the Sims-Fordyce Oil Co. at Texas City, and Lieutenant Dean, 27th Inf., at dinner at the club Tuesday.

and Lieutenant Dean, 27th Inf., at dinner at the club Tuesday. Lieutenant Stevens returned Thursday from a two months' leave spent with his family at Gainesville, Ga. Mrs. Stevens will join the regiment at Jacksonville in September.

Mrs. Calvert entertained the ladies of the Bay Front colony last Monday in celebration of her birthday. On the club tennis courts Friday Lieutenants Lindh and Dean played a match with Lieutenants Harris and Peyton, 4th Field Art. Lieutenants Dean and Lindh excelled in all round play and won in three straight sets—6-4, 6-4 and 7-5. Lieutenant Allderdice has purchased a new model 1916 Chalmers touring car.

Lieutenant Dean was a dinner guest of Lieutenant Lindh at the club Saturday. Mrs. Chouinard, wife of our Chaplain, was successfully operated on for appendicitis last Wednesday by Captain Frank, assisted by Major Allen, regiment to Jucksonville.

was successfully operated on for appendicitis last Wednesday by Captain Frank, assisted by Major Allen, regimental surgeon.

In anticipation of the trip of the regiment to Jacksonville next month, Lieutenant Halford, the newly elected secretary of the club, and Lieutenant Olsmith, mess officer, have been in correspondence with the Board of Trade of Jacksonville and prominent business men. It is contemplated to establish a regimental mess and to continue our club service while there. The 23d Infantry will feel the absence of the 26th, which left camp early to-day for Brownsville for border duty. The officers and ladies of the 26th have been prominent at all our social functions. The departure of the 27th for the Philippines on Aug. 26 will leave the 23d the only regiment of the 4th Brigade here in Texas City.

Lieutenant Weeks, who has been on leave in Indianapolis and Chicago for ten days, returned to-day and will remain in camp until about the 20th, on which date he is to join the 27th. Mrs. Weeks will join here in a few days.

On the occasion of regimental parade on the aviation field last Friday General Bell presented to Sergt. Charles Venus, Co. I, the gold medal recently awarded the Sergeant by the Treasury Department for heroic conduct in saving three comrades from drowning. General Bell pinned the Sergeant by the Treasury Sergeant venus.

General Bell pinned the Bergeant of his imperilled comrades. At the conclusion of the address General Bell pinned the medal on the breast of Sergeant Venus.

Lieutenant Halford, secretary of the club, purchased the entire stock of the 26th Infantry Club prior to its departure for Brownsville this morning. Lieutenant Halford is also the guardian of Major Davison's Studebaker, which, however, is to be disposed of at auction in the near future.

PUGET SOUND

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Aug. 14, 1915.

The whole station attended the picnic and clam bake opposite the naval magazine last Wednesday afternoon. Barges carried the jolly crowd to the grounds. In the absence of Comdr. W. W. Bush, expert in clam chowder making, the duty fell to Mrs. R. E. Coontz and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw and the chowder was most delicious. Commander Bradshaw presided, as usual, over the big pot of steaming coffee.

Mr. Herbert L. Satterlee, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and daughters, Miss Margaret and Miss Eleanor, of New York, came over to the yard Wednesday, as guests of Capt, and Mrs. R. E. Coontz. Mrs. Coontz entertained at tea in honor of their guests and for Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, Miss Eleanor O'Leary, Lieut, Comdr. E. B. Larimer and Comdr. N. E. Irwin, Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Coontz gave a barge party and picnic supper on Sunday for Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, Miss Eleanor O'Leary, Mrs. William Jones, Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and Miss Jean Campbell. At Silverdale supper was served on the beach. Naval Constr. Frank Warren Hibbs, U.S.N., retired, naw of New London, Conn., who is in Scattle Ompany in connection with some submarines which the Scattle Company is building, will spend the week-end at the yard as guest of his son, Lieut. Nelson Hibbs, and Mrs. H. E. Hull, gave a dinner Thursday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Robert E. Coontz and for Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw and Pay Inspr. and Mrs. O'Leary. Mrs. Boynton, who has been in San Diego visiting relatives, returns this week to join the cruiser Albany. Mrs. McWhorter, with her friend, Miss Parks, from Georgia, arrived from California Monday and have taken rooms at the Kitsap Inn, while Lieutenant McWhorter is on duty here on the Albany. Lieut. Miss Casey, from Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. A. G. Dibrell are entertaining Mrs. Dibrell's sister. Miss Casey, from Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. A. G. Obbrell are entertaining Mrs. Dibrell's sister. Miss Casey, from Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. A. G. Obbrell are entertaining Mrs. Dibrell's sister

position, leaves to-day for Los Angeles to join his ship, the U.S.S. Missouri, after a week's visit with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Robert E. Coontz. Mrs. Martin Griffin and little son, Martin, ir., of Vancouver, B.C., were week-end guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. B. Larimer, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jenson, of Keyport, spent Monday night with Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. B. Larimer and attended Mrs. Brown's supper party, given in honor of Commandant and Mrs. Coonts.

Richard C. Morse, of New York

Brown's supper party, given in nonor of Commandant and Mrs. Coonts.

Richard C. Morse, of New York city, general secretary of the International Commission of the Y.M.C.A., with Mrs. Morse, visited the navy yard Wednesday, in company with Mr. Orne Tyler, local Y.M.C.A. secretary. Capt. R. E. Coontz took the party in hand.

The cruiser Albany, which took the Oregon Naval Militia out on its annual cruise to San Francisco, will return next Monday. The Oregon boys broke the record in target practice and the Portland people are celebrating by entertaining in honor of Licut. G. A. Alexander, U.S.N., commanding officer of the Albany and the Oregon Militia.

ISLAND OF GUAM.

ISLAND OF GUAM.

Guam, June 18, 1915.

The Guam News Letter of June has the following: The Governor entertained on May 29 at a very large dinner party at the Palace, his guests including, besides the whole Congressional party, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. W. Yates, Major and Mrs. G. F. Jenks, U.S.A., Major C. Gamborg-Andresen, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. M. G. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Henderson, Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Turrill, Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Humphrey, U.S.A., and 1st Lieut. W. C. Powers, U.S.M.C. Senator Shafroth made a very charming and interesting adress on the government of the Pacific Islands and the work of the Senate Committee, of which he is chairman. On conclusion of the Senator's remarks the party adjourned to the azatier for coffee and then attended the dance in Dorn Hall. The Officers' Club Mess on June 9 entertained for Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Nash; after dinner bridge was enjoyed, Lieut. and Mrs. Stover and Dr. and Mrs. Johnson were their guests on June 11. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cook. Lieut. and Ars. Stover and Mrs. Stover and Mrs. Stover and Mrs. Stover, and Mrs. Stover, and Mrs. Stover, and Mrs. Stover and Mrs. Stover and Mrs. Johnson as guests at a delightful dinner party on June 8; after dinner bridge was enjoyed, the prizes going to Mrs. Stover and Mrs. Cook, Lieut, and Mrs. Stover entertained for twelve at dinner on Lieut. and Mrs. Stover entertained for twelve at dinner on Lieut.

Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. Slover and Dr. and Mrs. Johnson as guests at a delightful dinner party on June 8; after dinner bridge was enjoyed, the prizes going to Mrs. Stover and Mr. Cook.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stover entertained for twelve at dinner on June 1 in honor of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cook. The tables were tastefully decorated with tiny incandescent lights. Their guests were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Plekett, Mrs. Nash, of Portsmouth, Va., Paymaster Watrous, Captain Ellis and Lieutenant Smith. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Stover, Dr. and Mrs. Brown, Paymaster Watrous and Mr. Freedman.

The ladies of the colony have reorganized the Wednesday Morning Bridge Club and the first meeting was held at Mrs. Abeken's on June 9. The members are Mrs. Abeken, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Maedonald, Mrs. O'Leary, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Maedonald, Mrs. O'Leary, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Stover.

Pay Clerk A. S. Freedman entertained the Officers' Mess on May 31, the occasion being his birthday. Other guests were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. Perkins, Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Stover and Mrs. Nash. Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner on transport night, May 29, in the nature of a welcome to Mrs. Nash, who arrived on that day to visit them. The following guests partook of their hospitality, afterward attending the transport hop: Mrs. Nash, Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins Captain Healy, of the Thomas, Mrs. McEntee and Dr. Taylor. The following appointments have been made to offices under the naval government of Guam. Lieut. Comdr. M. G. Cook, U.S.N., was appointed Associate Justice, Court of Appeals, Guam, on June 8, vice Asst. Paymr. Josiah Merritt, U.S.N.C., Was appointed radio operator and signalman to the Governor of Guam, to Healy, of the Thomas Mrs. McEntee and Dr. Taylor. Phys. Perkins and Mrs. Lieut. and Mrs. Ricket. Phys. Perkins and Dr. Taylor. Phys. Perkins and Dr. Calver. Dr. and Mrs. E. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. B. Cook and Dr.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BRENNAN.—Born to the wife of Q.M. Sergt. James F. Brennan, Q.M.C., at Fort Dade, Fla., Aug. 15, 1915, an eight-pound girl, Florence Edna. Mother and child are doing nicely.

DANFORD.—Born at Fort Sill, Okla., Aug. 13, 1915, to Lieut. Robert M. Danford, 5th U.S. Field Art., and Mrs. Danford a daughter, Dorothy Noble.

HEFLEBOWER.—Born at Augur Barracks, Jolo, P.I., June 1915, to Capt. and Mrs. Roy Cleveland Heflebower, U.S.A., son, Roy Cleveland Heflebower, jr. JENKINS.—Born at Washington, D.C., Aug. 10, 1915, a aughter, Anne Wythe, to Mrs. Jenkins, wife of P.A. Surg. lenry E. Jenkins, U.S.N.

Henry E. Jenkins, U.S.N.

KNAUSS.—Born at Washington, D.C., Aug. 12, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss, U.S.N., a daughter, Mary Barber. Mrs. Knauss is a daughter of Col. Joseph T. Dickman, U.S.A., commanding the 2d Cavalry, U.S.A.

LISTER.—Born at Honolulu, T.H., July 15, 1915, to Capt. and Mrs. Ralph Brown Lister a son, Ralph Brown Lister, jr.

McDONALD.—Born at New York, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1915, to P.A. Paymr. J. E. McDonald, U.S.N., and Mrs. McDonald a daughter, Dorothy Vivian.

MAXWELL.—Born at Santa Court. Col.

daughter, Dorothy Vivian.

MAXWELL.—Born at Santa Cruz, Cal., July 30, 1915, a son, William Ragland Maxwell, to the wife of Lieut. Russell L. Maxwell, 1st U.S. Field Art.

MILLER.—Born at Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 18, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. Troup Miller, 3d U.S. Cav., a daughter, Rosa Coffin Miller.

MOORE.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. James Merriam Moore, U.S.A., a son, Alan Leigh, at Fort Sill, Okla., Aug. 8, 1915.

WESTOVER.—Born at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, July 10, 1915, a son, Charles Bainbridge Westover, to Lieut. Oscar Westover, 14th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Westover.

WILSON.—Born at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 2, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. A. H. Wilson, 3d Cav., a son, Brooks Wilson.

WOODSON.—Born at Globe, Ariz., Aug. 13, 1915, a daughter, Mary Lee Woodson, to the wife of Lieut. Pickens E. Woodson, U.S.A., retired.

MARRIED.

BOWER-MARTIN.—At Annapolis, Aug. 21, 1915, Mr. Thomas Taylor Bower, a former midshipman, Class of 1914, and Miss Sara Helen Martin.

McCAIN—BOOKER.—At Hampton, Va., July 28, 1915, ieut. Joseph D. McCain, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss ma Armistead Booker.

MILLER-SMITH.-At Flatbush, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1915, Capt dgar W. Miller, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Orman Faye

ANNOUNCEMENT No. 11

ARMY AND NAVY COLONY AT SHIPPAN POINT ON THE SOUND

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SIGSBEE—HADDOW.—At Lebanon, Pa., Aug. 18, 1915, Mr. Charles D. Sigsbee, jr., son of Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, to Miss Agnes Falconer Haddow.

BOOTH.—Died at 1516 Thirty-sixth avenue, Fruifvale, Cal., July 30, 1915, after five months' suffering from heart and kidney complications, Mrs. Minnie K. Booth, wife of Charles E. Booth, master signal electrician, retired.

FOOT.—Died at Washington, D.C., Aug. 12, 1915, Rebecca orster Foot, widow of Major Alfred Foot, U.S.A. JONES.—Died at Washington, D.C., Aug. 11, 1915, Martha orbin Jones, daughter of the late Commodore Thomas Ap. atesby Jones, U.S.N.

McCARTHY.—Died aboard the U.S.S. Ohio in Pacific waters, Aug. 15, 1915, Mdsn. W. L. McCarthy, 2d Class, U.S. Naval Academy.

McGoWAN.—Died at Twilfight Park, N.Y., Aug. 13, 1915, Rear Admiral John McGowan, U.S.N., retired.

MOORE.—Died at Boston, Mass., Aug. 14, 1915, Mrs. Lois M. Moore, wife of Capt. William I. Moore, U.S.N., retired.

MOORE.—Died at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Aug. 11, 1915, Mrs. George D. Moore, mother of the wife of Lieut. Col. Exra B. Fuller, U.S.A., retired, and of the wife of Lieut. Col. Charles A. Varnum, U.S.A., retired.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., is now perfecting arrangements for a parade of all the National Guard of Greater New York at Van Cortlandt Park on Saturday, Sept. 25. The parade will also include a march of a completely organized division as if in war time, with patrols, flank and rear guard, and also equipment. Some 7,000 officers and men will take part, representing every branch of the service, and the coast artillery commands will parade as a brigade of three regiments of infantry. With this will be the 1st and 2d Brigades of Infantry, all brigades being reinforced with the usual auxiliary troops. Governor Whitman will review, and there will be some instructive tactical maneuvers in addition to the march and review. The mounted organizations will probably be ordered to proceed to Van Cortlandt Park, to encamp on the night of Sept. 24. The statement that all the troops in the state were to be ordered to Van Cortlandt is incorrect, as the expense would be too great and there is no appropriation for such a mobilization.

sopt. 24. The statement that all the troops in the state were to be ordered to Van Cortlandt is incorrect, as the expense would be too great and there is no appropriation for such a mobilization.

Co. K. 71st N.Y., Capt. W. A. De Lamater, has inaugurated a special recruiting campaign, the object being to fill the company up with the best class of business and professional men who desire to study the military art, so as to be available for officers. A number of men of the company who were not considered fully up to the standard desired have been dropped in order to make room for the new class of men it is expected to obtain. Arrangements have been made to give special talks to the members of the company by outside military officers on military subjects, and a handsome little illustrated pamphlet showing the advantages of enlisting in Co. K has been issued.

For the year 1915 the state matches of the National Guard of Washington will be held at the American Lake Rifle Range, commencing Sept. 6, 1915, beginning with the company team match and followed by the individual pistol match.

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., feceivad a telegram on Aug. 16 from Plattsburg, N.Y., that he read with much pleasure. The telegram stated that his son, Havemeyer Butt, who is serving in the ranks at the camp of the business and professional men, had been appointed a corporal. General Butt, in a congratulatory telegram to his son, said, "Now get made a sergeant." Young Butt, who also qualified as a rifleman with second highest score in his command, has, with his father, witnessed some of the most extensive maneuvers of European troops, including those in Germany and France, in 1913. He also spent a year in Dreaden studying German, General Butt, as the guest of Col. H. H. Rogers, 1st Field Art., left New York Aug. 18 for the field artillery camp at Tobyhanna, Pa., with Batteries D, E and F, to remain until Aug. 27. The General, who spent a week at the camp at Fishkill Plains, N.Y., during the first period, speaks of it as the most

1st Reinforced Brigade during its tour.

The following are the dates for the annual rifle matches of the N.G.N.Y. to be held on the range at Peekskill, N.Y.: Head-quarters match, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Brigade matches and Naval Militia match, Wednesday, Sept. 1; Governor's match and Adjutant General's match, Thursday, Sept. 2; state match, Friday, Sept. 3. The competition for places on the rifle team to represent the state in the National Team Match to be held at Jacksonville, Fla., will take place at Peekskill range on Eaturday, Sept. 4. The competition is open to all members of the National Guard under the conditions laid down in Bulletin 10, March 20, War D.

The School of the Line NGNY

tin 10, March 20, War D.

The School of the Line, N.G.N.Y., which will begin its sessions in the armory of the 71st Regiment, New York city, Oct. 1, will be considerably enlarged this year to accommodate the increasing number of applicants. The great value of this school is now realized, and it is likely that a similar school may be organized in Buffalo for the officers of the 4th Brigade, Capt. Joseph H. Gilbreth, Inf., U.S.A., gave an instructive talk to the officers of the 4th Brigade on Aug. 16 on the value of the School of the Line and explained the school course and pointed out its benefits.

Camp Ordway, National Guard of the District of Columbia, was established at Colonial Beach Aug. 14, to continue until

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Aug. 28. The commands on duty are the newly organized 3d Infantry, Col. Glendie B. Young; Signal Corps, in command of Lieut. Russell M. MacLennan, and the 1st Separate Battalion, commanded by Major James E. Walker.

The state of Washington will award continuous service medals to all officers and enlisted men who have had more than ten years' continuous service on the active list of the National Guard of Washington. Additional bars, to be attached to the service medal, will be issued to officers and enlisted men having fifteen and twenty years' continuous service on the active list. Gen. Maurice Thompson, the A.G., in orders of July 31. says: "The Adjutant General desires to most highly commend the officers and men of all branches of the service for the excellent results of the several tours of duty just completed. The cruise of the Naval Militia, the state encampment of the mobile troops, and the coast defense exercises of the Coast Artillery Corps were each a gratifying evidence of a decided progress in practical efficiency. This fact, combined with the spirit displayed by the personnel of all organizations, is considered full recompense for the efforts of this department during the past year."

Governor Philipp of Wisconsin, in speaking at Milwaukee Aug. 11 to a new supply company of the Wisconsin National Guard, declared that the past year has demonstrated that all hope for eternal peace has vanished with the war in Europe, and he added: "We must be prepared for war. This country ought not to continue in the unprepared condition in which it languishes at present. We have a country worth while saving and we have so much at stake. Let us spend no more money for building temples at The Hague. I say this without thirst for blood. I say it because we must realize tant we must prepare to defend our Government and our homes."

A company of Arkansas Militia was ordered out at Oscoola Aug. 14 when news was received that a mob of armed men was en route from Tennessee—following the murder of Sheriff Mauldin. Judge W. J

Aug. 25.

The 1st Squadron of Cavalry, Iowa National Guard, went into camp at Iowa City Aug. 16, to remain until Aug. 25.

First Lieut. Edward J. Rehman, of the 1st Infantry, N.G. N.J., has been elected captain of Co. G, vice Mills, retired. He defeated 1st Lieut. Leroy T. Parker, battalion adjutant, for the captaincy.

He defeated 1st Lieut. Leroy T. Parker, battalion adjutant, for the captaincy.

The competition for places on the New Jersey state team, which will be entered for the National Matches, will be held at Sea Girt on Wednesday, Sept. 8. The conditions for the national team match this year provide that at least six men of the twelve firing must have never fired on a team representing a state in a national or divisional team match. The team selected will leave Oct. 9 and return about Oct. 23.

The following appointments in the several departments of the National Guard of Maine are announced, to rank from July 3, 1915: Inspector General's Department, James L. Moriarty, with rank of major; Judge Advocate General's Department, Lucian W. Blanchard, with rank of major; Quartermaster Corps, Blain Owen, with rank of major; Medical Department, Bial F. Bradbury, with rank of major; Ordnance Department, Gilbert M., is relieved from duty with the 2d Infantry and assigned to state headquarters.

9TH N.Y.—LIEUT. COL. JCHN J. BYRNE.
Completing its two weeks' exercises at Fort H. G. Wright,
Fishers Island, N.Y., on Aug. 14, the 9th Coast Defense command, under Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, returned to its home
station in New York city, Aug. 15, after one of the best, if
not the best, tours of duty since its organization as a coast
artillery command.

station in New York city, Aug. 15, after one of the best, if not the best, tours of duty since its organization as a coast artillery command.

Gen. H. F. Hodges, U.S.A., commander of the Eastern District, with headquarters at Fort Totten, visited the camp. He attended a reception given by the officers, at which the enlisted band of twenty-eight pieces and the company field musicians rendered entertaining selections. The General highly complimented Colonel Byrne upon the general military appearance of the command. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., visited the camp and inspected it thoroughly. In the evening a reception was given in his henor. General O'Ryan witnessed the service practice and the firing of the large guns. He also congratulated Colonel Byrne upon the efficiency of the officers and men and was pleased to know that over ninety per cent, of the command attended the coast defense exercises. There was a decided improvement both in numbers and general appearances. The four companies assigned to the six-inch guns completed service practice, while only three companies had practice. At evening parade on Aug. 12 quite a memorable event took place. Private Raymond Arnot, of the 19th Company, was ordered to the front and presented by Colonel Byrne with a brevet commission as second lieutenant and was retired after a meritorious service of forty-five years in the 9th. Having received his commission he took position on the left of the staff officers and witnessed the passage in review. He was entertained by the officers at dinner that evening. Lieutenant Arnot, at the age of twenty years, enlisted in Co. G, 9th Regt., N.G., S.N.Y., on April 12, 1870. After serving as corporal and sergeant he was promoted first sergeant in 1882, a

position he held for over fifteen years. He participated in the Orange riots, 1871; Albany riots, 1877; Buffalo riots, 1892, and Brooklyn riots, 1895, and again at Albany in 1901.

There are now in the command quite a number of men who have faithfully performed over thirty years' duty, and one, 1st Sergeant Regs, 22d Co., who will soon retire with a forty-five years' record. Quartermaster Sergeant Hay, of the 18th Co., has a record of thirty years as company quartermaster. The weather the first week was anything but pleasant—a continuous downpour of forty-eight hours combined with a wind of almost hurricane force, which threatened to raze every tent, will be long remembered. When there was no rain a heavy fog would settle, which interfered with the program of instruction.

The return home on the transport Mohawk on Sunday was truly an enjoyable and happy termination of the tour at camp of 1915.

CHALLENGE TO N.G.N.Y. RIFLE SHOTS.

A team of two officers of the National Guard of New York State desire to challenge any two members of the National Guard of this state to a rifle match for a prize consisting of two silver cups, suitably inscribed, to be paid for by the losers.

Conditions are as follows: Rifle: U.S. magazine rifle, model 1903, as issued.

Rifle: U.S. magazine rifle, model 1903, as issued.

Ammunition: Government, as issued.

Ranges: 500, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards, slow fire; 200 and 300 yards, timed fire.

Shots: Ten at each distance, no sighting shots.

Time allowance: One minute a shot in slow fire; one minute fifteen seconds at 200 yards, timed fire, and one minute thirty seconds in 300 yards, timed fire, and one minute thirty seconds in 300 yards, timed fire, Position: Prone at 500 yards; prone, with sand bag rest, at 600 yards; prone at 800 and 1,000 yards. Kneeling from standing at 200 yards, timed fire, and prone from standing at 300 yards, timed fire.

Targets: "B" at 500 and 600 yards; "C" at 800 and 1,000 yards: "D" at 200 and 300 yards; timed fire. Use of sling permitted. Orthoptics and shades for rear sight not allowed. Eligibility: Each team of two must be in active service at the present time and have an aggregate of seventy-five years' continuous service in the National Guard of this state and have an aggregate age of not less than 116 years.

Entries should be addressed, The National Guard Editor, Army and Navy Journal, New York city, N.Y.

NORTH CAROLINA.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The 3d Regiment of Infantry, North Carolina National Guard, Col. Sidney W. Minor commanding, was reviewed by Capt. Russell C. Langdon, U.S. Inf., at Camp Glenn, Morehead City, N.C., on Jug. 9. The following is from the Raleigh Times: "The last regimental review of the camp, which was on Monday evening, was in honor of Captain Langdon, whose time of detail as inspector-instructor will expire during the coming winter. At the final session of the officers' school Colonel Minor tendered the review to Captain Langdon. Major J. J. Bernard, of Raleigh, the senior major of the regiment, commanding the first battalion, moved a vote of thanks for the officers for the services of Captain Langdon and took the occasion to express his own appreciation of the work of the Army officer in behalf of the National Guard of the state. Major W. H. Phillips, of Lexington, commanding the third battalion, seconded the motion. It was carried by unanimous rising vote. Colonel Minor asked Major Bernard to put his remarks in writing so that they could be spread upon the records of the regiment, and on motion of Capt. S. C. Chambers, of Co. M., Durham, a committee was appointed to draw up the resolutions. Colonel Minor named on this committee Major Bernard, Major Phillips and Captain Chambers. Captain Langdon thanked the officers for the honor conferred upon him and gave voice to the pleasure he had found in his stay in North Carolina.

FIELD SERVICE ATTENDANCE, N.G.N.Y.

FIELD SERVICE ATTENDANCE, N.G.N.Y.

The official figures of the average attendance at the camp of the two reinforced brigades of the N.G.N.Y. at Fishkill Plains, N.Y.. show that during the first period from July 17 to 24 there were on the average 269 officers and 3,246 enlisted men present, in addition to civilian cooks, teamsters, clerks, servants, etc., and 872 animals. There were 13 officers and 822 enlisted men on the average absent. This was the 1st Reinforced Brigade, under Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer. During the second period, from July 25 to Aug. 3, inclusive, when the 2d Reinforced Brigade, under Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, was on duty there were 244 officers and 2,780 enlisted men present. In addition to 52 civilian cooks, clerks, teamsters, etc., 1,090 animals were in camp. Twenty officers and 550 enlisted men were absent. The figures in detail of the average present and absent in each organization follow:

18t REINFORCED BRIGADE—JULY 17 TO 24, INCLUSIVE.

1ST REINFORCED BRIGADE-JULY 17 TO 24, INCLUSIVE.

	-Av. Present.		-Av. Absent.		Civilian	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Cooks	
Division Hqrs	8	4			2	
1st Brigade Hqrs	7	1			1	
7th Infantry	55	696	2	228	14	
12th Infantry	45	619	5	153	12	
69th Infantry		581	2 3	165	10	
71st Infantry		677	3	201	1	
Batt. F. 2d F.A		100	0	21	1	
Pioneer Co., 22d Engrs.		59	0	3	2	
Hqrs. 1st Sig. Corps		9	0	3	0	
Co. A. Sig. Corps		63	0	9	0	
Medical Corps		2	0	1	0	
1st Field Hospital	4	44	0	7	1	
3d Ambulance Co	. 5	61	1 .	4	1	
Medical Reserve	1	7	0	0	0	
Squadron A	16 -	197	0	25	3	
Machine-gun Troop	3	47	0	2	0	
Q.M. Corps	6	41	0	0	0	
Div. Supply Train	1	26	0	0	1	
Field Bakery	1	12	0	0	0	
Totals	269	3246	13	822	49	

2D REINFORCED BRIGADE-JULY 25 TO AUG. 3, INCLUSIVE.

	AV. Pr	esent.	AV. AD		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Cooks.
Division Hgrs	9 .	4	0	0	2
2d Brigade Hqrs	6	2	4		1
14th Infantry		555	2	113	15
23d Infantry		505	5	173	14
47th Infantry	52	649	1	170	14
Batt. C. 2d F.A	5	100		21	1
Pioneer Co., 22d Engrs		58		4	2
Hors, 1st Sig. Corps	2	09		3	0
Co. B. Sig. Corps		57	1	11	0
Medical Dept		2		2	0
2d Field Hospital		45		5	0
2d Ambulance Co		60	1	3	1
1st Cavalry		653	6	44	5
Div. Supply Train	1	27		1	1
Field Bakery	1	12		0	0
Q.M. Corps		42		0	0
Totals	244	2780	20	550	56

VERMONT.

With schools for officers and non-coms. and a varied and progressive program of outdoor drill, including rifle shooting, the camp of the Vermont National Guard at Burlington ended on Aug. 11. The shooting this year was exceptionally good, as eighty-one men qualified as expert riflemen and a much larger number qualified as shots in lower classes. Aviator Gray made flights during the camp and carried Governor Gates, Brigadier Grays and Tilleton, Captain Hall and others separately as necessarily as necessarily as and control of the separately as and control of the separately as and control of the separately as a separately as and control of the separately as a sepa General Tillotson, Captain Hall and others separately as pas-sengers. Mr. Gray's excellent flying has caused the officers to take much interest in aviation, and there is a movement on foot for the purchase of an aeroplane by the 1st Regiment.

COLCATE'S SHAUING STICK

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Burlington scored thrice in the awards of rifle shooting. Co. C, which is composed of students at the University of Vermont, won a massive silver cup for having the second highest figure of merit of all the companies in the regiment, and Sergt. Paul Hayden, of this company, won a handsome cup, awarded to the enlisted man making the highest aggregate score in rapid fire in the short range course. Sergt. Percy Slayton also won a cup in the rifle competition. Co. B, of St. Albans, made the highest figure of merit and received a suitably engraved cup. There were quite a number of other awards.

In the opinion of many competent military critics this was the most successful encampment in the annals of the Guard. Too much cannot be said in praise of the medical officers, for out of a total strength of 647 men the daily average of sick amounted to only five.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The 1st Corps of Cadets, Mass, V.M., held its annual rifle competition at the Bay State range Aug. 12 under the direction of Lieut. Col. Franklin L. Joy, executive officer. The competition was won by Co. C, with a total of 1,375. Other totals in order were Co. D, 1,317; Co. A, 1,305; Co. B, 1,135. Sergt. James S, Stewart, of Co. C, won the Appleton medal for ten shots at 200 yards offhand, with a score of forty-six. In the competition for the N.R.A. medal, 200 yards, rapid fire, 300 and 500 yards, slow fire, there was a great race between Sergeant Hall, of Co. D, and Corporal Capper, of Co. C, the two marksmen being tied on aggregate, with 139. At rapid fire, however, Sergeant Hall made forty-seven and Corporal Capper forty-six, and under the rule governing ties the rapid-fire score gave the award to Sergeant Hall.

The 6th Infantry, Col. W. E. Sweetser, completed its tour of field service in the vicinity of Sandwich on Aug. 14 and left for home on the morning of Aug. 15, after an exceedingly profitable week of work. The last event of the tour was a battle problem on Aug. 14, the regiment being divided into two forces. At the close of the maneuver the regiment marched to the camp ground, where each man received a lesson in individual cooking, each man kindling a fire and cooking his own rations. The officers assembled and for thirty minutes the chief umpire, Lieut. Col. B. B. Buck, 9th Inf., pointed out the errors and good points incident to the combat. He praised the officers and men for their work.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

particular time can be given for repites. We so not ensest questions by mail.

E. N. asks: In G.O. 31, 1914, War Department, it is provided that "A soldier who has once purchased his discharge will not be discharged again by purchase until after the completion of another year's service, and in the event of his being so discharged again the purchase price will be determined by the length of time he has served since he was last discharged by purchase." Does this apply in the case of a man who last purchased discharge in June, 1911, and re-enlisted July, 1911, and now has eleven years' continuous service? That is, would this man pay \$85 or \$30 for his discharge? Answer: The provision of G.O. 31, War D., 1914, quoted in the foregoing question applies in the case of any man who has once purchased his discharge. In the particular case referred to the purchase price would be \$85.

H. K.—See answer to L. H. D.

L. H. D. asks: What would be the pay, under the Naval Reserve Act, of a C.P.O. with over twenty years of service whose base pay is \$66 and whose permanent additions by way of permanent appointment, C.S.C. money, etc., amount to \$32, thus making his total pay at date of transfer to the Reserve \$98? Answer: \$49. Members of the Naval Reserve who have, when transferred to the Naval Reserve, completed service in the Navy of sixteen, or twenty or more years, shall be paid at the rate of "one-third and one-half, respectively, of the base pay, plus permanent additions thereto, which they were receiving at the close of their last service in the Navy." In the matter quoted we have italicized seven words to show to what the fractions one-third and one-half apply.

W. P. D.—The Philippine Insurrection ended April 30, 1902. Regarding application of military service to time proving up a homestead, apply to the Interior Department, Washington, D.C.

J. S. asks: Can an alien, desirous of becoming a citizen of the United States and serving an enlistment in the U.S. Army,

ington, D.C.

J. S. asks: Can an alien, desirous of becoming a citizen of the United States and serving an enlistment in the U.S. Army, receive his second papers through military channels? If so, in what way shall he proceed to obtain them? Answer: Papers must be obtained through a United States Court. As you are near Scranton, apply there.

T. E. S.—Make out your requisition for stationery in accordance with the needs of your particular work, and have the requisition endorsed by your C.O. as directed in A.R.

the requisition endorsed by your C.O. as directed in A.R. 1062.

G. K.—As stated in these columns in April last, "the French army bulletin of April 5 made the first official mention of the new explosive which had been discussed more or less vaguely for several months. After explaining that it could not go into details, the bulletin said that the new explosive recently put into use doubles the explosive effect of the shells of 3-inch guns. Much comment was caused toward the close of the year by the report of the finding of the men of a German detachment killed as if stricken by a fatal gas, some with their playing cards in their hands and their rifles held at the aim, as if the heart had suddenly been paralyzed. The name of this deadly explosive is turpinite. At the opening of the war its deadly effects were familiar to experimenters, but as it then could be detonated only by vibration it was not considered available for shell fire. In December a new field piece was invented which enabled this explosive to be discharged without danger to the firing party. Since them, it is

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said, the French and British arsenals have been working night and day making these guns. Turpinite causes complete paralysis of certain organs of the body, invariabily bringing instantaneous and painless death to everything living within a radius of fifty yards of the exploding shell. Its effect is entirely different from that caused by lyddite fumes, and no successful antidote yet found can diminish results."

INQUIRER.—The movement of "Squads right" is de-ribed in Par. 178 and "Right by squads" in Par. 183,

T. W. R. asks: Are they enlisting recruits in the Navy now? Would they take a man discharged from the Army? Answer: Recruiting continues; the stations in Texas are at Dallas and Galveston. Apply there. For other recruiting stations see Pars. 74 and 75, Navy List.

JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., Aug. 17, 1915.

The fancy dress ball on Friday evening of last week at the Casino was a brilliant affair, about 200 young people appearing in costume and twice as many more looking on. There were scores of young officers from the ships at anchor off Jamestown, while many of the older Service people were noticed in the audience.

o audience, ar Admiral D. W. Coffman and Mrs. Coffman on Sunday a luncheon on board the flagship Florida. Their guests led Rear Admiral and Mrs. N. E. Mason, Capt. and Mrs. gave a luncheon on board the flagship Florida. Their guests included Rear Admiral and Mrs. N. E. Mason, Capt. and Mrs. Magruder, Lieut. and Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Joseph Johnson and Mrs. Guy Johnson. Lieut. Edward Brandt, U.S.N., entertained a party of twenty Jamestown friends at a supper dance in Newport on Friday. There were four other parties going over from Jamestown for this occasion. The officers of the U.S.S. Tonopah and submarine flotilla gave a dinner on board the Tonopah on Monday, inviting Lieut. and Mrs. Uberroth, Misses Katherine Knight, Edith McCormick, Hannah McCormick, Elizabeth George, Anne Bryan, Katherine Robinson, Margaret Grandy, Gladys Staley, Katherine Theiss. The officers include Lieuts. I. C. Johnson, George Courts, Alger Dressel, Holmes Magruder, Everett Capehart, E. R. Brandt, Woodson Griffin, Douglass Kilduff, Naval Constructor Land, Messrs. Du Barry, Wharton and Poe. This party went over after the dinner to the supper-dance at Berger's.

A number of the Navy contingent on Saturday attended the supper-dance at Hill Top Inn in Newport. Mrs. N. E. Mason, wife of Rear Admiral Mason, chaperoned one of the largest of these parties. The officers of the U.S.S. Virginia gave a dinner on board on Sunday evening, taking their guests over to the training station afterward to see the moving pictures. The officers of the U.S.S. Florida combined in a moonlight picnic on Sunday, going over to Gould Island, where a bountiful supper was served on the beach.

FORT MONROE.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 16, 1915.

Mrs. F. S. Strong entertained at bridge Thursday for Mesdames Pettus, Lincoln, Bradley, Shartle, Masteller, Baker and Wildrick. Prizes were won by Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Masteller. Mrs. Wildrick and children left Thursday to spend the remainder of the summer with Col. and Mrs. Newcomb at their summer home in Pittsfield. Mrs. Lincoln gave a bridge party Wednesday for Mesdames Strong, Shartle, Bradley, Masteller, Alley, Baker, McCune and Williford. Prize-winners were Mesdames Masteller and McCune. Capt. Le Vert Coleman left Saturday for San Francisco, where he will be on temporary duty prior to his departure for the Philippines.

Lieut. J. H. Pirie is here from Fort Warren, Mass., for temporary duty. Mrs. Holmes entertained at bridge Friday for Mesdames Crain, Alley, Masteller, Hall, Williford, Cox, Chambers and Jemison. Prizes were won by Mesdames Cox and Masteller. Major and Mrs. Callan had dinner Monday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Nelson E. Margetts and mother, Mrs. Ballard, are at the Sherwood Hotel, awaiting the arrival of Captain Margetts from Paris. Gen. and Mrs. Strong, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Captain Brigham and Mrs. Bradley were Capt. and Mrs. Howard's dinner guests Friday. Miss A. Sproule, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Mrs. Lincoln. Mrs. Walter Baker entertained at bridge Monday in honor of Mrs. Dyer, of Chester, Pa., and for Mesdames Strong, Shartle, Holmes, Lincoln, Bradley, Chapman and Pillsbury. Mashington and Major Callan to his home in Tennessee. They sail on the September transport for the Philippines.

FORT HANCOCK

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Aug. 17, 1915.

Chaplain and Mrs. Yates left last week for a month's camping expedition at Lake George. Miss Norvella Yates is visiting her grandmother at Pittsburgh while her parents are away. Lieut. C. Newton arrived last week for duty and Capt. J. C. Austin, M.C., is temporarily on duty here. Lieut. Selby H. Frank has purchased a Chalmers runabout. Mrs. McKay spent last week with her son-in-law and daughter. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank. Major and Mrs. Young, Capt. and Mrs. Bettison, Lieuts. and Mesdames Hanna, Frank Booton and Mrs. Yates were among those attending a reception given by Dr. and Mrs. Simon Baruch on Thursday at their summer home, "The

Anchorage." Lieut, and Mrs. Bradley's guests last week were Mrs. Bradley's sister, Miss Rising, Mrs. Philip L. Thurber and Miss Falk, and on Friday a dinner was given for them by their hosts; those invited were Lieutenants Oberly, Kimball, and Griffith, of Governors Island. That same evening the bachelors at the Brick House mess had an informal dance for Capt. and Mrs. Bettison, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank, Lieut. and Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. P. L. Thurber, Misses Falk, Allen and Rising, and Lieut. Terry de la M. Allen, 14th Cav., who has just come up from the border to be with his parents, Col. and Mrs. Allen, for six weeks.

the border to be with his parents, Col. and Mrs. Allen, for six weeks.

Lieut. Col. Tracy C. Dickson received his order for retirement on Saturday and left for the proving ground the same day. Major W. J. Hawkins is now in command. Capt. and Mrs. Bettison's dinner guests on Sunday were Capt. and Mrs. Brinton and Mrs. H. Babecek. A party composed of Capt. and Mrs. and Mesdames Bettison, Brinton, Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna, Mesdames Hawkins, Shepard, Miss Shephard, Capt. F. J. Miller, of Fort Hamilton, and Lieut. C. Q. Wright, U.S.N., motored down to "Ross Fenton Farm" on Saturday night.

Those going from here to witness the finals of the tennis tournament at the Rumson Club were Capt. and Mrs. Bettison, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Robinson. Miss Turner, sister of Mrs. Workizer, has gone to Monroe for a two weeks' visit with friends at the Chamberlin Hotel.

FORT PORTER.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1915.

Mrs. Eichelberger, of Urbana, Ohio, is visiting her son,
Lieut. Robert L. Eichelberger. Major Raymond Metcalfe
will soon be saying "'good-bye' to his friends and this delightful station for Capt. Thomas C. Austin, Med. Corps, has
been ordered here and Major Metcalfe will take his place at
Texas City. Mrs. and Miss Metcalfe will remain at Fort
Porter for the present, but will move into one of the cottages
on Front avenue.

Porter for the present, but will move into one of the cottages on Front avenue.

Miss Mitchell spent the week-end with Mrs. Peter Porter, jr., a party going from Tonawanda for a dance at Niagara Falls. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank H. Moody returned on Saturday from Panama. Lieutenant Moody has resigned from the Army to go into business with his father-in-law, Mr. George Houk, who has a large factory here for making wire automobile wheels. Mr. Houk had a beautifully appointed home, all in order to receive Lieutenant Moody and his daughter, an only child.

A number of Army officers have been in Buffalo during the past week; among them Col. James S. Rogers, 18th Inf., now at Douglas, Ariz. Major Willard F. Truby, of the Medical Corps, is here from California to see his sisters. Lieut. Welton M. Modisette, 2d Cav., now at Fort Bliss, enjoyed the lovely climate and seeing his relatives and friends here last week.

lovely climate and seeing his relatives and friends here last week.

The local Naval Militia of Buffalo, Rochester and Dunkirk have gone to New York, to embark on the U.S.S. Kearsarge for a two weeks' cruise. On Wednesday the U.S.S. Isla de Luzon and the U.S.S. Gopher, with about 145 Naval Militiamen of Illinois and Minnesota, were in Buffalo Harbor. These boats, and a number of others, will rendezvous at Erie. Capt. G. W. Kline, formerly commander of the battleship Vermont, is in charge of the fleet.

The detachment of the 22d Infantry on Saturday played against the very strong Crescent Odd Fellows ball team of Buffalo—Crescent, who had not lost a game this season until they met their "Waterloo" at Fort Porter—the soldiers defeating the Odd Fellows ten to one. Schram, the soldiers hammered Miller, the Odd Fellows' pitcher, for eleven hits and six runs. Fort Porter has arranged a number of games with some of the strongest non-professional teams in the city for the remainder of the season.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1915.

Major H. L. Threlkeld and Tom are on a two weeks' leave to visit the Major's parents in Kentucky. Dr. De Loffre has finally been forced to go on sick report on account of his back, which has been troubling him for so long. Colonel Bradley, of Governors Island, was sent here to relieve him until the return of Major Chamberlain, who is with the 3d Battalion in the field.

Capt. and Mrs. Grimes left Tuesday for Walter Reed Hos-Capt. and Mrs. Grimes left Tuesday for Watter Reed Hospital, where Captain Grimes has been ordered. Gen. and Mrs. Grimes left Tuesday also. Mrs. Goe gave a dance at the Tea Room in honor of her two nieces and Miss Alice Orr, who are spending the month of August in Plattsburg. Col. and Mrs. Root had dinner Sunday for Mrs. Chamberlain and Maria, Mrs. Sherrard and Miss Eddy, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Root.

Mrs. Sherrard and Miss Eddy, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Root.

Mrs. De Loffre gave a tea Saturday for the young people of the post at the Tea Room in honor of Col. and Mrs. Root's guests, the Misses Root and Scoggin, who have just arrived Captain Conley left Friday for a short trip to his home in Maryland and expects to bring Mrs. Conley and the children back with him. Mrs. Goodrich, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Reynolds, has returned to the post. Mrs. Reed had luncheon Wednesday for Meadames Bandholtz and Sherrard. Mrs. Threlkeld and her guests, Mrs. Waller and the Misses Waller, left the post Wednesday. They are all very much missed, especially Miss Berry Waller, who has been with her aunt, Mrs. Threlkeld, all winter.

Colonel Root gave a review Tuesday morning for Governor Whitman, of New York. After the review Mrs. Root gave a reception to the Governor and a number of other prominent men. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. Root, Governor Whitman and his aid, Col. and Mrs. O'Neil and Miss Eddy. Mrs. Bandholtz and Mrs. De Loffre served in the dining room. Lieut, and Mrs. B. B. Buttler had with them for Sunday dinner Capt. and Mrs. Yates, and on Thursday Captain Conley and Mrs. Bubb.

Lieutenant Corlett rave a sailing party Sunday to all the young ladies at the post and Tea Room. Mrs. Weitzell, wife of the Special Envoy to Constantinople, is at the Tea Room during her husband's stay at the business men's camp. Mrs. Bache spent Saturday and Sunday with Captain Bache at the Tea Room.

FORT TOTTEN.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Aug. 16, 1915.

Mrs. Sutherland, wife of U.S. Senator Sutherland, of Utah, and her daughter, Mrs. Lawrence, are visiting Lieut, and Mrs. Campbell. In their honor Mrs. Campbell entertained at bridge Saturday. Those playing were Mesdames Sutherland, Lawrence, Sarratt, Robinson, Johnson, McGlashan, Kimberly, Campbell, Acher, Gilmor, Dunn, Lane, Osmun, Miss Hodges and Miss Moss. Prizes were won by Mesdames Robinson, Johnson, Lane and Miss Moss. Mesdames Hearn, Proctor, McFarland and Brown and Miss Finkle came in for tea.

Major Brownlee has been on leave this week and he and Mrs. Brownlee spent several days in Boston, making the trip by boat. Miss Richter, recent guest of Capt. and Mrs. Huntington, returned this week to her home in Columbus, Ohio. Lieut, and Mrs. Warner have gone to Fort Wadsworth, where the mine planter of which Lieutenant Warner is in command will remain for the next few weeks. Lieut and Mrs. Gilmor spent a few days in Baltimore and Washington last week.

Mrs. Lane and her mother. Mrs. McGlashan, gave a porch

Mrs. Glimor spent a few days in Battimote and washington last week.

Mrs. Lane and her mother, Mrs. McGlashan, gave a porch bridge party for Mesdames Sarratt, Robinson, Campbell, Sutherland, Lawrence, Baird, Hicks, Osmun, Dunn and Duvai and Miss Moss. Prize-winners were Mesdames Sutherland, Lawrence and Baird, and coming in for tea were Mrs. Proc. or, Mrs. Brown and Miss Finkle. Mr. and Mrs. Duval, of Whitestone, were dinner guests of Lieut, and Mrs. Lane that evening.

Col. A. Cronkhite, of Panama Canal Zone, was a guest at Fort Totten on Thursday. General Abbott, now retired but

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formerly connected with the Engineer School here on Willett's Point, was the guest of Gen and Mrs. Hodges on Saturday. Colonel Hearn and Lieutenant Hicks went to Sandy Hook Thursday. to remain there for the target practice of the 32d and 87th Companies; with them went Oliver and Henry Sarratt and Douglas Hearn, to enjoy a bit of "soldier camp life." A launch on Friday took a party from the post over to Fort Schuyler to witness the acting and taking of a "movie" picture by the Famous Players Company, Mary Pickford being the heroine of the performance. The interior of the old fortifications, with its double tier of masonry in the form of archways and windows, was arranged to depict an Italian street scene; in the background the stone houses of the Italian street vendors, women and children who crowded the foreground in their brightly colored garments. Among those going over were Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell and their guests, Lieut. and Mrs. Osmun, Miss Moss, Miss Hodges, Mrs. Baird, Captain Cooper, Lieutenant Baird, Ainslie Hearn and Aline Huntington. On the return trip the party became a rescue party, rescuing from an overturned rowboat near the long dock an enlisted man of the 135th Company.

Mrs. Chaffee, widow of Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, and her daughter, Mrs. Howard, of Fort Slocum, were luncheon guests of Lieut, and Mrs. Lieks on Tuesday. Lieut, and Mrs. Decker, with their small son, are visiting Lieut, and Mrs. Lene. Lieutenant Decker is traveling in the North in connection with the radio experimental work he is conducting at a private laboratory at the Coast Artillery School.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., Aug. 16, 1915.

Companies A, B and D, under command of Major Normoyle, left Monday afternoon for Madison Barracks, where they were joined by Company C, returning from the student camp at Ludington, Mich. The entire 3d Infantry began the long hike to Plattsburg Barracks on Friday. They will be two weeks on the way, arriving at Plattsburg on Aug. 25. Mrs. J. K. Parsons left Tuesday for Ogdensburg, N.Y., where she was the guest of Mrs. Bernard Sharpe until Saturday, when she left for her home in Columbus, Ohio. She will remain there during Captain Parsons's absence at the maneuvers.

Mrs. Hamilton Smith, Mrs. Anding and Miss Campbell were guests of Major Bloombergh, in his Overland, on Wednesday, when they motored to the battalion camp at Adams, N.Y. to visit Captain Smith and Lieutenant Anding. Dr. and Mrs. Calisch, of Oswego, gave a dance at the Country Club on Wednesday evening in honor of their visiting niece, Miss Margery Heilbrun, of New York. Attending from the post were Lieut. and Mrs. Welty, Misses Margaret Normoyle and Dorothy Pierre and Murray Rees.

Mesdames Normoyle and Rees, Miss Dorothy Pierre and Murray Rees motored to Madison Barracks on Thursday morning as guests of Mr. Murdoch, of Oswego, to visit with the officers of our battalion in camp there. Mr. Frederick Walker, of Short Hills, N.J., came to the post on Thursday to be the weekend guest of Major Normoyle. Those making the trip by train from here to Madison Barracks on Thursday were Misses Margaret Normoyle and Dorothy Pierre were guests at the home of Col. and Mrs. Gordon. All returned home on Friday after seeing the regiment depart for Plattsburg.

Mrs. Walling returned Saturday from a month's stay at Ludington, Mich. Major and Mrs. Bloombergh have as their guests Mrs. Bloombergh's uncle, Mr. Joseph Allen, of Atchison, Kas. On Friday evening Misses Margaret Normoyle and Dorothy Pierre, Messrs. Frederick Walker and Murray Rees attended a dance given at the Pontiac by Mrs. Robert Downey, of Oswego;

FORT SHERIDAN.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 15, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Eltinge left Thursday for Fort Bliss. Mrs.

Emory is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Emory. Troop

B, under command of Lieut. Joseph B. Treat, left Thursday

for Indianapolis, where they will be encamped with the Indiana

Militia. Capt. Wallace B. Scales will join the troop en route.

Lieut. W. C. F. Nicholson gave a dinner at the Moraine Hotel,

Highland Park, Tuesday, for Miss Katherine Treat, Miss Helen

Nicholson, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. W. Youngs and Lieutenant

Treat.

Nicholson, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. W. Youngs and Lieutenant Treat.

Col. and Mrs. Nicholson entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Grote, Major and Mrs. McNamee and Lieut. and Mrs. George L. Converse. Mr. and Mrs. McCabe, of Richmond, Va., are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. McCabe, of Richmond, Va., are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. Warner McCabe. Capt. T. B. Taylor left Thursday for New York, where he will be for ten days. Mrs. Frank E. Davis entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mason, of Highland Park, Lieut. and Mrs. McCabe, Mrs. Barnum, Dr. Porter and Captain Romeyn.

Mrs. Fauntley Miller's luncheon guests on Wednesday were Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Barnum and Mrs. Kniskern, of Chicago. Miss Katherine Treat spent the earlier part of the week as the guest of Miss Nicholson. Lieut. John Landis, 18th Inf., was a visitor on the post on Saturday.

Mrs. Rogers had dinner Saturday for Major and Mrs. McClure, Capt. and Mrs. Scales, Mrs. Thomas Sargent, Mrs. J. F. Clapham has joined Lieutenant Clapham here and they will be at the bachelor building for the summer.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 11, 1915.

Mrs. Thomas G. Carson, wife of the late Captain Carson,
U.S.A., was guest of honor at a dinner given Tuesday by
Lient. and Mrs. Junius Jones. Col. and Mrs. Frank Wirn are
here from El Paso visiting Dr. and Mrs. Frank Langstroth,
the latter of whom is Colonel Winn's daughter.
Lieut. Grafton A. Beall, jr., gave a dinner-dance on the
Yorktown Monday for Capts. and Mrs. James Reed, jr., Misses
D. Stanley, Naval Constr. and Mrs. James Reed, jr., Misses
Frances Brooks, Emily Eleanor Owens, Frances Hall, Lieuts.
Robert E. Bell, Joseph Redmann, E. G. Haas, Francis O'Brien,
Paymr. Brantz Mayer.

Capts, William H. Tobin and R. K. Cravens returned to Fort
Scott for duty yesterday after a month's leave, during which

they shot two deer apiece, a bear and a large amount of small game. Gen. John J. Pershing was admitted Tuesday to the Letterman Hospital for observation. Judge W. W. Morrow gave a luncheon at the Pacific-Union Club Tuesday in honor of Admiral W. F. Fullam, commanding the squadron of midshipmen from Annapolis. Others present were Admiral C. F. Pond, Mr. Benjamin Wheeler, Capt. Philip Andrews, Mr. Frank Anderson, Comdr. John T. Tompkins, Norman E. Mack, Comdr. C. F. Preston, A. W. Foster, Raphael Weill, Dr. Morris Herzstein, E. S. Pillsbury and Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. Mr. Wheeler, president of the State University, and Admiral Fullam delivered interesting addresses upon the subject of "Training Boys for Efficiency and the Active Duties of Life."

Mrs. Smoke was hostess at a very pretty luncheon on Monday in honor of Mrs. Shanks, who left Thursday for Manila. Among the guests were Mesdames John J. Pershing and James Frier. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wallace Bertholf are entertaining in honor of their friends who are here from Annapolis. On Wednesday they gave a tea at Yerba Buena in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George Boole, of Seattle, and for a number of onicers of the fleet. Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Marie Roenyon, Lieut. Comdrs. B. E. Allen and B. Y. Wygand and Ernest and John Geary were among the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Sypher are spending the week with Mrs. Frank Pixley at Pebble Beach Lodge.

Lieut, and Mrs. F. S. Upham, retired, gave a theater party in honor of Major and Mrs. H. Whitney at the Columbia Theater Wednesday night, preceded by a dinner at Tait's. Present: Capt. and Mrs. John T. Geary and Capt. and Mrs. William Colvin.

A three-inch field piece arrived at the students' instruction camp Wednesday to be used by the officers in charge to instruct the students in light field artillery. The piece has been loaned to the camp by Battery D, National Guard of Oakland. Capt. William H. Burt, from Fort McDowell, has charge of the instruction. Brig. Gen. Edward McClernand addressed the students Thursday on "Ameri

specially of attack, being shown. On Wednesday Captain Malone put them through a tactical walk, during which combat problems were worked out.

Capt. Aubrey Lippancott, Capt. Leon Roach, Major George Weeks, Col. W. H. Sage and Major Earl Rich are in town on least the control of the control o

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Aug. 9, 1915.

Mrs. Frank Drake entertained at bridge July 23 in honor of Miss Fargo, house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Brereton. The players included Mesdames Willett, Brereton, J. L. Hunter, Carrington, Willett, McKay and Kay. Mrs. Hunter and Miss Fargo won the prizes. Chaplain and Mrs. J. L. Hunter have gone to the San Francisco fair for two weeks. Miss Margaret Davis went with them to visit friends in San Francisco. Mr. William Davis, Mr. John and William Hunter have been camping in the back country. A dinner was held at Comdr. Cleland Davis's home July 28 in honor of the visiting midshipmen. Besides the midshipmen the guests included Maior and

Cleland Davis's home July 28 in honor of the visiting midshipmen. Besides the midshipmen the guests included Major and Mrs. Littebrant and Admiral and Mrs. Fullam.

Mrs. J. A. Monroe gave a tea-dance at the Hotel Del Coronado July 30; Miss Sarah Hunter was one of the guests. Mrs. Brereton spent a few days last week as the guest of Miss Angie Holmes, at La Jolla. Capt. and Mrs. Condon let for Fort Leavenworth July 28 for station. Capt. and Mrs. Page and two children have gone camping near Descance for two months.

months.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wallis have gone on a month's leave. Dr Stuckey's mother and sister and niece, Mrs. and Miss Nellis, o Los Angeles, are here visiting the Doctor. Last Tuesday a the band concert Mrs. Davis entertained for Mrs. Stuckey Mrs. and Miss Nellis, at tea. Others present were Mrs. M B. Willett and her mother-in-law, Mrs. W. O. Willett; Mrs



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and Miss Patterson have just returned from the San Francisco fair and are now stopping in town at the Loflin apartments; Mesdames Drake, Page and Wallis.

Major Burgess, who has been visiting Col. and Mrs. Davis for target practice, returned to San Francisco Aug. 2. Miss for target practice, returned to San Francisco Aug. 2. Miss Alberta Clark and Mr. Thurston and Mr. Sowell, U.S.N., visited Miss Hunter recently. Many dinners and parties were given Thursday and Friday nights of last week for target practice. Col. and Mrs. Davis's guests for Thursday evening were Admiral Sebree and son, Lieutenant Sebree, and his niece, Miss Sebree; Dr. and Mrs. Caven, Mr. and Mrs. Jouett, Lieut. and Mrs. Willett and mother, Major Mettler, Major and Mrs. Littebrant. Lieut. and Mrs. Wallis's guest for dinner were Mr. Rudolf Kelley, of San Diego; those who motored over later were Mrs. Puller, Mr. and Mrs. Fishburn, Dr. and Mrs. Carrington, Gordon and Walter Carrington, Major Thomas, president of the New Mexico Military Academy and house guest of Dr. and Mrs. Carrington; Hester Uhl, Miss Peek and Mr. Breeden, At Lieut. and Mrs. Willett's for dinner were Major and Mrs. Rockhill, from Fort Bayard, N.M. Later in the evening Lieut. and Mrs. Breretori's guests joined them for a dance and refreshments on the porch. Miss Sarah Hunter's guests were Mr. Asher, Dr. Martin, and Mossrs. Sprigg, Hogaboom, Collins and Barringer, midshipmen from the U.S.S. Ohio, Mr. Palmer, Miss Simmons, Miss Sprigg, Misses Levoy, Dr. Sprigg, Miss Alberta Clark and Miss Worthington. Lieut. and Mrs. Drake's guests were Dr. Scott, Dental Corps, Lieutenant Currier. Lieut. and Mrs. Wallis entertained at a bowling party in honor of Major Thomas president of the New Mexico Military Academy. Major Thomas gave a dinner at the Café Cristobal, exposition grounds, the following Thursday, of which Lieut. and Mrs. Wallis were the honored guests.

A pretty supper-dance was given Tuesday last by Miss Sarah Hunter. The porch was decorated with Japanese lanterns and flowers, and

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915.

The wardroom officers of the U.S.S. Colorado gave a reception and a dance on board Wednesday evening. The guests included Admiral and Mrs. Thomas B. Howard and their daughter, Mrs. J. P. Morton, wife of Commander Morton, U.S.N.; Capt. and Mrs. Ashley H. Robertson, and about 400 society people of San Diego, Coronado and vicinity, including

daughter, Mrs. J. P. Morton, wife of Commander Morton, U.S.N.; Capt. and Mrs. Ashley H. Robertson, and about 400 society people of San Diego, Coronado and vicinity, including the Army and Navy colony. Supper was served on the gun and berth decks at seven o'clock, followed by dancing until nine. The quarter deck, where the dancing was done, was decorated with signal flags used as a canopy, and varicolored Japanese lanterns added much to the general effect.

Lieut. Juan Viniegra, member of the flying corps of the Spanish navy, and Major Emilie Herrea, chief of the aviation branch of the navy of that country, have been visitors here this week for the purpose of inspecting the U.S. military aerodrome on North Island and to witness the military aeroplanes in flight. Mrs. Harold W. Boynton, wife of Lieutenant Boynton, U.S.N., is visiting at the home of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. F. R. Burnham, in this city. Gen. C. M. Spitzer, for many years quartermaster general of the Ohio National Guard, accompanied by Mrs. Spitzer and Judge and Mrs. R. R. Kinhade, all of Toledo, Ohio, have been guests at the U.S. Granthotel for several days.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., retired, and their niece, Miss Alice Sebree, and Miss Elizabeth Griffiss, of Coronado, have been in San Francisco on a trip which took them there in time to attend the big ball given to the midshipmen. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Anthony W. Vogdes, U.S.A., have been in San Francisco in attendance at the sessions of the national convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The 4th Provisional Battalion, C.A.C., N.G. Cal., under command of Major Herbert R. Fay, is in camp at Fort Rosecrans for the annual sub-caliber and heavy gun practice. The inspector-instructors of the camp are Capt. William P. Platt and Lieut. Lewis H. Brereton, U.S.A. Col. John C. Gresham. U.S.A., and Col. George Schastey, Chief of Artillery, C.A.C., N.G. Cal., will pay a visit of inspection during the maneuvers. Paymr. George W. Reeves, jr., U.S.N., retired, M

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY NOTES.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 13, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bluemel were hosts at a pretty dinner on Wednesday of last week for Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Captain Parce and Lieutenant Albright. The social event of last week was the dancing party at the Country Club, given by Col, and Mrs. Truitt. The grounds were illuminated with Japanese lanterns and dancing was enjoyed on the lawn as well as inside the club house; at ten-thirty a Dutch supper was served, when the chafing-dishes were presided over by

Mesdames Wilder, Whitfield and Davis. Beside the entire regiment there were present Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Colonel Hasbrouck, Mrs. Peter Hulme, Majors and Mesdames Bennet and Morrow. Capts. and Mesdames Gibson and Wisser and Miss Lucile Campbell. Lieut. and Mrs. Kitland entertained at dinner on Friday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Holliday, who have just returned from their honeymoon. Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Falk for dinner on Sunday. The officers' mess entertained at dinner in camp on Monday for Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Mrs. Peter Hulme and Colonel Hasbrouck.

Major and Mrs. Wilder and Lieutenant Cowles were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield for supper in camp Monday; on Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. Leonard were hosts at a "tacky party." The costumes worn were original and funny. Mrs. McCammon was voted the ladies' prize for her costume of "Sis Hopkins," which she acted to perfection; Captain Bomford received the prize for being "too well dressed." Enjoying the fun were Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Capts. and Mesdames Whitfield, McCammon, Peck, Lieuts, and Mesdames Kirtland, Venable, Canning, Falk, Holliday, Captains Bomford, Bonnaf. Jones and Cowles.

Mrs. Davis gave a bridge-luncheon on Wednesday at the Gadsden Hotel. Mrs. Whitfield held high score and Mrs. Bluemel received the consolation. The guests included Mesdames Truitt, Pickering. Wilder, Bennet, Morrow, Bessel, Peck, Gibson, Wieser, McCammon, Leonard, Kirtland, Venable, Falk, Holliday and Fox.

Lieut, and Mrs. Davis gave a small party on Saturday in honor of Lieutenant Davis's birthday. There was the usual birthday cake, with candles, etc. Present: Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Major and Mrs. Wilder and Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield. Col. and Mrs. Truitt had dinner Sunday for Majors and Mesdames Wilder and Morrow.

Lieut, and Mrs. Kirtland had a dinner party Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Lieutenants Jones and Brown. Major and Mrs. Wilder were guests at a dinner party Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Truitt had dinner Sunday for Majors and Mesdam

ELEVENTH INFANTRY AND DOUGLAS NOTES

Camp Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 8, 1915.

Camp Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 8, 1915.

Capt. Philip Powers, recently transferred to the 27th Infantry, left Sunday for Cheyenne, Wyo., to spend a short leave. Capt. and Mrs. Gibson entertained at one of the prettiest dinners of the season Tuesday at the Country Club for twenty-seven. The color scheme was carried out in yellow marigolds; the place-cards were decorated with Hawaiian leis; the 11th band ushered the guests to the table to the music of Hawaiian airs. Dancing was enjoyed between courses. The guests were General Davis, Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Major and Mrs. Morrow, Major and Mrs. Bennet, Capts. and Mesdames Ingram, Schoeffel, Clark, Wieser, McCammon, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, Major Sargent, Lieutenant O'Donnell, Miss Campbell and Mdsn. Tom Davis. Davis

Clark, Wieser, McCammon, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, Major Sargent, Lieutenant O'Donnell, Miss Campbell and Mdsn. Tom Davis.

A farewell dinner party was given at the camp Wednesday, complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, by Lieutenant Connolly. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Wieser, Lieut. and Mrs. Beaxter, Miss Campbell, Lieutenants Cohen, Roberts, Doe and Capt. J. B. Wilson. Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel gave a dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Gabell. The Ladies' Bridge Club met Tuesday with Mrs. Guilfoyle, Mrs. Murphy winning high score; others present included Mesdames Pickering, Rand, Clark, Schoeffel and Hill.

Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin left Thursday for Ocean Park, Cal., to spend two months. Lieutenant Cohen and Miss Campbell were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Falk Friday evening. Major and Mrs. Bennet gave a pretty dinner party Thursday for General Davis, Major and Mrs. And, Major Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Graves.

Capt. and Mrs. Ingram gave a dinner Saturday in honor of Lieutenant Cohen, just transferred to the 2d Infantry. General Davis gave a luncheon Sunday at brigade headquarters for Major and Mrs. Bennet, Alec Bennet, Miss Lucille Campbell, Lieutenants Pike and O'Donnell. Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell left Thursday for Washington, D.C., for station, Lieutenant Dowell to duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General. Lieut. William Pigott celebrated his birthday Friday with a stag dinner at the camp. He leaves shortly for Montana, to spend several weeks with his parents. Captain Van Schaick left Friday for Garden Cañon, in the vicinity of Fort Huachuca, for duty at the state Militia encampment, assisting Capt. Cromwell Stacy, instructor-inspector.

Lieutenant Cohen, ordered to Hawaii for duty, left Sunday for the East, to spend a month visiting relatives. He will sail on the September boat. Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel gave a dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Schoeffel gave a dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Schoeffel gave a dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Ingram. Mrs. Van Schoie



been visiting her husband since returning from Vancouver, B.C., some weeks ago. Major Fleming, 10th Cav., accompanied by his family, visited the city last week, en route from Fort Huachuca to Washington, where he goes to attend the War College.

College.

The many older members of the regiment will learn with regret that Q.M. Sergt. and Mrs. Sloan lost their little son by death last Saturday evening. The funeral was held Sunday, Chaplain Stull officiating. Thursday afternoon Battery Q, 6th Field, left for Nogales, under hurry orders, due to the threatened attack on Nogales, Sonora, by General Calles's forces. Troops E and G, of the 9th Cavalry, left last week for Hachita, where they will relieve that portion of the 9th Cavalry which has been stationed at that point for the past year.

year.

The ball team of the regiment on Sunday met and defeated that of the 18th Infantry at the city ball park in a rather alow game by the score of 12 to 5.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

TWENTY SEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Aug. 9, 1915.

Extensive preparations are still going on for the departure of the regiment on Aug. 26 for the Philippines, sailing on the U.S. Army transport Buford from Galveston.

The 26th Infantry entertained at a delightful keg party and dance at the Division Hall on Saturday evening in honor of Major and Mrs. Davison, soon to leave for Alaska, to be with the Alaskan Railway Commission. All officers and their families from this division and the division at Galveston were invited. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. Ballard and Major and Mrs. Davison. The hall was beautifully decorated; one end was filled with tables in the shape of a letter E, on which were placed all kinds of delicacies, a buffet supper being in progress throughout the evening. Those from this regiment who attended were Col. and Mrs. Barth. Captain Rogers, adjutant; Captain Morrow. Captain Robertson, Captain Siegle, Lieuts. and Mesdames Holmes, Matile, Davis, Waugh and Carrithers, Miss West, Lieutenants Schmidt, Stevens, Stadden, Davies, Lampert and Davenport.

Lieut, William Dean has joined this regiment, transferred from the 23d Infantry. Major Helmick has returned from a leave spent with his family at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Mrs. Helmick and the children will join him later in Galveston, after he joins his new regiment there.

On Thursday evening the 23d Infantry gave a dancing party at its pavilion in honor of the 27th Infantry, previous to its leaving for the Islands. Col. and Mrs. Barth received with Colonel Wright, of the 23d. Many guests from other regiments of this division were present, also guests from Galveston. Mrs. Morse, of Galveston, was week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes. At the Officers' Club on Sunday Captain Robertson had dinner for Lieut, and Mrs. Carrithers and Miss West. Lieutenants Schmidt and Stadden left this week to enjoy leaves. Mrs. Clarence H. Knight entertained at the 23d Infantry supper-dance Sunday for Mrs. Morse, of Galveston, Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. B

FORT BLISS.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Aug. 14, 1915.

Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, accompanied by his aid,
Col. R. E. L. Michie, arrived in El Paso Sunday from Washington to confer with Gen. Francisco Villa, of the Northern
army of Mexico. General Scott and Colonel Michie were met
by Col. Omar Bundy, 16th Inf.; Col. George H. Morgan, 15th
Cav.; Major John L. Hines, Capt. George W. Moses, the British
consul, and others. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the
Sth Infantry Brigade, returned to El Paso on Thursday from
California, where he has spent a two months' leave. Mrs.
Pershing and children were with him at the Presidio of San
Francisco and will join him later in El Paso in time for the
opening of school. This will be Mrs. Pershing's first visit
to El Paso.

Francisco and will join him later in El Paso in time for the opening of school. This will be Mrs. Pershing's first visit to El Paso.

Mrs. Ben Lear left this week for Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to join Captain Lear and go to California for a few weeks' visit and to take in the exposition. Col. Omar Bundy, 16th Inf., will leave next week on a two months' vacation, which he and Mrs. Bundy will spend in a tour of California. Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt and daughter leave next week on a motor trip to California and will be the guests of Col. and Mrs. Frederick L. Foltz, in Monterey, Cal.

Mrs. Surles, wife of Lieut. A. D. Surles, 15th Cav., was guest of honor of an informal luncheon on Friday given by Mrs. Charles Davis, in the city. Lieut. Stuart W. Cramer, jr., gave a dinner at the Country Club Saturday, prior to the weekend dance, for Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Lieut. and Mrs. Overton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Walz, Mrs. Josephine N. Morfit, Miss Floy Barnhardt, Captain Kirkpatrick and Lieut. C. P. Barnes Floy Barnhardt, Captain Kirkpatrick and Lieut. C. P. Barnes the party motored to the West Ysleta Country Club for the midweek dance.

Lieut. R. O. Annin gave a dinner at the Country Club on Saturday prior to the week-end dance, to which the party

week dance.

Lieut. R. O. Annin gave a dinner at the Country Club on Saturday prior to the week-end dance, to which the party remained. Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Harris were among the guests at the reception given in Juarez. Mexico, on Sunday by Gen. and Mrs. Luz Villa. Captain Harris was formerly an officer in the British army in South Africa, and Mrs. Harris is a cousin of President Wilson. Capt. Douglas Potts had dinner at the Country Club on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. St. Claire

Purden, Capt. and Mrs. George Vidmer, Major and Mrs. Orrin Wolfe and Major George T. Langhorne. Mrs. John Cocke gave a luncheon for eight on Wednesday complimentary to Mrs. George Vidmer. Col. and Mrs. F. O. Johnson on Tuesday evening gave a surprise party at the post hall as a farewell to their niece, Miss Mergaret Johnson, their guest for six months, who left Thursday for her home in Fort Snelling, Minn. For dancing the orchestra of the 15th Cavalry played. Mrs. George C. Barnhardt and Mrs. Ben Lear on Tuesday were guests of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. George Vidmer. To meet the honor guests were Mesdames George H. Morgan, John Cocke and E. St. Claire Purdon. Capt. T. F. Ryan, 13th Cav., was a visitor in El Paso this week from Fort Hancock, Texas, called here to attend the trial of several Mexicans whom he arrested recently. Col. Omar Bundy gave a dinner at the Paso del Norte Hotel on Tuesday in honor of General Scott and Major Michie. Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Overton gave a dinner at the Harvey House on Sunday complimentary to Lieut. W. A. McCain, who left this week for Fort Hunchuca, Ariz.

The open-air church services held at the camp of the 20th Infantry on Sunday evening attract many persons from the city as well as hundreds of soldiers. Parvin Witte, one of El Paso's best musicians, leads the chorus and each week different singers from the city offer their services.

The troops at the post and those in the downtown district were reviewed and inspected on Friday morning by Gen. Hugh L. Scott and Gen. John J. Pershing. Battery A., 5th Art., in command of Capt. Henry L. Kilbourne, arrived Sunday from Fort Sill and went into camp near the 20th Infantry. A battery of the 6th Artillery from Fort Riley, Kas., passed through El Paso on Sunday evening en route to Nogales, Ariz., on account of the Mexican trouble at that point.

General Pershing gave a luncheon Friday at the Hotel Paso del Norte complimentary to General Scott and for Colonels Bundy and Morgan, Major R. E. L. Michie, Lieut: Col. E. V. Smith, Ma

SEVENTH CAVALRY AND SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY.

Seventh Cavalry and Second Field Artillery.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., July 14, 1915.

Mrs. David J. Rumbough gave a luncheon Saturday in honor of Mrs. Cora V. Allen, who left with her son, Capt. C. M. Allen, for the States the following Wednesday; other guests were Mesdames Brees, Locke, Snow, Christie and Clarkson and Miss Rumbough. Col. and Mrs. W. A. Shunk entertained at dinner Sunday for Miss Ruggles and her guest, Miss Bowler, of Cincinnati, Miss Sayre, Miss Symmonds, Colonel Lassiter, Major Horn, Captains Brees and Comly.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. E. Pritchett gave a dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. E. E. Pritchett gave a dinner Sunday for Clieut. and Mesdames Chandler, Christy, Moose, Miss Millar and Lieutenant Boone. Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, in Zamboanga for some time visiting her son, Major J. C. Rhea, came here on the Merritt last week and is the house guest of her daughter, Major L. C. Scherer, 8th Cav., from Fort McKinley, spent the week-end as a house guest of Mrs. E. Lindsley. Capt. and Mrs. Birnie had Major and Mrs. E. Lindsley. Capt. and Mrs. Birnie had Major and Mrs. Snow and Mrs. Licke as guests at dinner Wednesday, to celebrate Captain Birnie's birthday. Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Stodter and sons, Hughes and Charles, left Monday for Mania, to sail on the Warren for China. Mrs. Stodter expects to go on to the States on the Logan, in order to put the boys in achool this fail. Before leaving they were entertained at dinners by Theyse and Lictus, Major Horn and Scherer. Major and Mrs. Symmonds, Capt. and Mrs. Stodter and Lieutenant McConkey. Mrs. Brees gave a Kensington Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Sunow and Mrs. Locke had dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Hutton, Majors Horn and Scherer. Major and Mrs. Show and Mrs. Hutton, Major and Mrs. Lindsley and Capt. and Mrs. Hutton, Major and Mrs. Lindsley with lively music. The first event was a 100-yard dash for the larger boys, in which fifty-two of the children of the gainty with lively music. The first event was a 100-yard dash for the larger boys, in which fifty-two o

Lieutenant Hyatt gave a dinner at the bachelors' building Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Munnikhuysen, Li.at. and Mrs. Clarkson, Miss Thayer, Miss Caldwell and Lieutenant Brown. Capt. C. M. Allen, who was retired June 25, and his mother, Mrs. Cora V. Allen, sail for the States Tuesday on the Magnolia.

Mr. Herdman, from Fort William McKinley, spent the weekand as a guest of Major and Mrs. Lindsley. Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Moose, 8th Cav., from Fort McKinley, spent last week with Col. and Mrs. Millar. Col. and Mrs. and Miss Millar had a buffet supper Saturday in their honor before the hop-Present were Lieuts. and Mesdames Mills, Chandler, Clarkson. Shepherd, Pritchett, Moose and Gottschalk, Miss Thayer, Miss Symmonds and Lieutenants Hyatt, Brown, Prince and Barnes. Mrs. R. H. Lewis and her young daughter, Laura, returned from Manila Saturday. Capt. T. W. Hollyday entertained in honor of Congressman and Mrs. C. B. Miller Thursday at a luncheon for Col. and Mrs. Shunk, Major and Mrs. Snow, Lieutenants Wallace and Magruder. Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller had supper before the hop on Saturday for Mrs. Rumbough, Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffee, Miss Rumbough and Lieutenants Riggs, Parker and Rumbough.

The Camp Stotsenburg golf course has been changed and greatly improved. Enthusiasm among the players is unprecedented and almost the whole garrison is out for golf every afternoon. A team of nine officers, representing the Caloocan dolf Club, has recently visited us and the return match has been played at Caloocan by a team of thirteen officers representing Camp Stotsenburg. The most interesting golf event of the year has been a contest participated in by forty-six of the officers and thirty ladies of the garrison for two handsome silver cups offered as prizes by Col. William Lassiter. The winner of the ladies' match was Mrs. Farrand Sayre, and the runner up Mrs. G. E. Mitchell. The winner in the officers' representing last week and returned Saturday. Lieut, and Mrs. Mooney had the Misses Lindsley, Mr. Herdman, of Fort McKinley, and Lieut

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who attended were Colonel Murray, Colonel Lassiter, Col. and Mrs. Sayre, Major and Mrs. Symmonds, Miss Murray and Captain Hollyday.

On Friday morning the negritos who live on a hill near the Scout post gave an exhibition of dancing and archery before quite an audience of officers and their families. Congressman Miller was present and took moving pictures of the performers. King Lucas, in full uniform and decorated with numerous medals, presided.

Miss Thayer gave a supper Tuesday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Clarkson, Munnikhuysen, Fuller, Miss Rumbough, Lieutenants Frince and Hyatt. Fitzhugh and Nell Rhea, son and daughter of Capt. J. C. Rhea, 8th Cav., are visiting their unce and aunt, Capt. and Mrs. G. M. Lee. Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Wood left Saturday to sail for the States on the July transport. They were at home with Capt. and Mrs. Granger for the last few days.

A luncheon was given Wednesday by Colonel Murray and his daughters in honor of Congressman and Mrs. Miller and for Col. and Mrs. Shunk, Major and Mrs. Hutton and Major and Mrs. Winans. The cabaret program which Mrs. Clarkson presented to guests at her home Tuesday was repeated with several changes before a large audience, at the post exchange hall, the following Wednesday. At several tables on the stage officers and ladies were seated as in a cabaret, and in the center of the stage several clever exhibitions of different diancing steps were given. First, Mrs. Clarkson and Lieutenant Prince danced the one-step, with all its latest improvements. Then Lieutenant Meyer entertained the audience with a recitation entitled "The Killing of Dan Magrew," and an encore, called "Grady's Goat." Miss Rumbough and Miss Thayer, dressed in Chinese costumes, appeared in a Chinese maxixe. The cabaret cook, Private Gross, from Troop C, dismissed from the kitchen, entertained the audience with and Lieutenant Hyatt, followed, then Mrs. W. F. Morrison sang a beautiful solo, "Thora," and the last number was a "lame duck," by Lieutenant Rumbough and his sister, Miss Rumbough.

TENTH INFANTRY NEWS.

Camp E. S. Otis, Panama, C.Z., Aug. 9, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. Miller on Tuesday were guests at a pretty dinner given by Col. and Mrs. Harding, of Balboa Heights. That same evening Miss Ruth Miller, from here, was one of a supper party of twenty with Miss Christman, of Culebra, as hostess. Mrs. Charles Gerhardt and daughter left Saturday for

New York, where Miss Virginia will resume her musical studies in the fall. During her four months' stay with her parents, Major and Mrs. Gerhardt, Miss Gerhardt was the recipient of much social attention and her many friends regretted her de-

New York, where Miss Virginia will resume her musical studies in the fall. During her four months' stay with her parents, Major and Mrs. Gerhardt, Miss Gerhardt was the recipient of much social attention and her many friends regretted her departure.

Capt. and Mrs. Herron gave a pretty dinner on Wednesday for Lieut, and Mrs. Cron and Lieut and Mrs. Wells. Major and Mrs. Settle gave an attractive dinner that evening for Mrs. Dismukes and Major and Mrs. Larnard, of Ancon, Capt. and Mrs. Eskwidge, Mrs. Taylor, Capta's McArthur and Mr. Price, of Panama. Col. and Mrs. Miller were hosts to Capt. And Mrs. Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. Connolly, Lieut. and Mrs. Larnard, Lieut. and Mrs. Maloney and Lieutenant Heidt.

Mrs. Dismukes and daughter, Judith Lee, have been guests of friends in the post the past week and were the inspiration of several pretty affairs. On Thursday Mrs. Mosides a number of guests from Calebra and Empire, Mesdames Settle, Miller. Larnard, Wells, Cron, Maloney, Jones, Roberts and Misses Clagett, Miller and Gerhardt, from here, enjoyed Mrs. Morton's hospitality. Mrs. Dismukes and Judith Lee left Saturday on the Zacapa for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John Peters, of Newburgh, N.Y., have been guests of Lieut. and Mrs. McLachian for a month, but unfortunately Mr. Peters had to be taken to the Ancon Hospital, where he undervent state listmus. He is improving unusually well and expects to be back with his family soon.

The second supper-dance, given here July 30, was an unusual success. A number of tables were engaged. Among those entertaining were Mrs. and Miss Miller, who were hosts to aparty of twenty-eight—Misses Harding, Edwards, Larned, Kittson, Gerhardt, Clagett, Eastwick, Cornelia and Elizabeth Johnson, Murray and Bradley, and Leutenants Morrissy, Lewis, Gruber, Miss. Borden, Larned, Evan Mrs. Stelle and Komber and Lieutenants Heidt, Beller, Batson and Jack Bradley. Colonel Devore had with Miller and Mrs. Gronel had The Mrs. Welds. Lieutenant Clagett, Eastwick, Cornelia and Elizabeth Johnson, Murray and Br

He started life as a pup at the Presidio in 1902 and ited Portland, Ore., Honolulu, Alaska, Benjamin Harri-

CORREGIDOR NOTES.

CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., June 30, 1915.

Colonel Slavens, C.Q.M., who has been ill at Camp John Hay, has returned to Corregidor much improved and has resumed his duties. Mrs. Ruggles, wife of Colonel Ruggles, and Miss Golden Ruggles are guests of Major and Miss Miller, C.A.C. Lieut, and Mrs. Clark are comfortably settled in their new home, Topside.

Lieut, and Mrs. McClure, 8th Inf., spent the week-end as guests of Lieut, and Mrs. McEntee. Lieutenant Andrews, gave Mrs. Andrews, a surprise dinner Sunday in honor of the third anniversary of their wedding, inviting Capt. and Mrs. Andrews, Lieuts. and Mesdames Wilson, Garrison, Blauvelt and Lieutenant Chilton.

Lieut, and Mrs. Lloyd P. Horsfall gave a dinner Friday in honor of Mr. Microvitsch, Russian pianist, a guest of Gen, and Mrs. Bailey. Enjoying the dinner and also the talent of the guest were Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart and Lieutenant Ingold.

Major and Mrs. Johnson Hagood, Mrs. C. L. Phillips entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison Wednesday at one of the delightful "at homes." Mrs. McCleary presided, at the tea table. Mrs. Johnson Hagood, Mrs. C. L. Phillips entertained the tofficers and ladies of the garrison Wednesday at one of Mrs. Williams, of Batangas.

Capt. and Mrs. Johnson Hagood gave a bridge party Thursday for Mesdames Furnival and Ottosen and Miss Miller. Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn entertained Thursday morning at cards in honor of Mrs. Williams, of Batangas.

Capt. and Mrs. Lecceq. Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Lieut. and Mrs. Horsfall and Capt. E. Canfield, jr. Mrs. W. S. Faulkner gave a pretty little card party Thursday for Mesdames Fowler, Coulter, Borden, Craim. Ely. Charles, Halstead, Carter, Andrews, McEntee, Brandt, Livingston, Garrison and Misse Garnsey. Capt. and Mrs. McSnee and Mrs. McClure, Lieutenants Sage and Jones.

Fort Mills, P.I., July 11, 1915.

The quarters question has eased up considerably and there are now enough for all. There are completed at present the commanding general's set, eight field officers' sets (single) and twelve double sets—all concrete. Headquarters is practically finished and four more double sets of quarters are building. Besides these completed concrete sets there are

are now enough for all. There are completed at present the commanding general's set, eight field officers' sets (single) and twelve double sets—all concrete. Headquarters is practically finished and four more double sets of quarters are building. Besides these completed concrete sets there are numerous frame quarters that are fairly comfortable. Infantry garrison is practically in the same state of completion as is Artillery garrison. The transport Logan came in July 4, bringing Lieutenant Heinrich and some thirty recruits for Fort Mills. Capt. Harrison Hall, who was stationed at Corregidor for two years, will be a passenger on the Logan when she sails for the homeland July 15. Capt. and Mrs. Andrews entertained at dinner July 15. Capt. and Mrs. Andrews entertained at dinner July 15. Capt. and Mrs. Andrews entertained at dinner July 15. Capt. and Mrs. R. V. Cramer. Major and Mrs. C. O. Sherill had as their house guest Mrs. Taylor, from Caballo Island. Lieut, and Mrs. Blauvelt have returned from a few days' stay at Fort McKinley. Lieutenant Blain, S.C., was entertained at dinner June 30 at the bungalow of Capt. and Mrs. Pettis, C.E. On July 5 Mrs. R. D. Carter gave a tea complimentary to Mrs. G, K. Williams, guest of Mrs. C, F. Crain. On June 29 Mrs. Charles White entertained at dinner July 5. The officers and ladies of Engineer Garrison gave a rousing despedida on July 1 for Mrs. Mark Brooke. Some fifty friends were invited. The party attended in force the hop at Topside.

Major and Mrs. Mark Brooke had as their house guest for the early pan of the work of the Mrs. W. O. Johnson, of Manila, Mrs. T. H. Slavens, Mrs. Bundur, Q.M.C. and their visiting guest returned to the post Tuesday evening at bring for the was a proper set of the post Tuesday evening, after a few days' stay in Manila, Mrs. Furnival gave a bridge-luncheon Thursday for Mrs. C. L. Phillips, Mrs. Ruggles, of Manila, Mrs. T. H. Slavens, Mrs. Brank. T. H. Slavens, Mrs. Brank. T. A. Berry, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Cocheu and Miss Miller. Mrs. Cocheu and

FORT WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, P.I July 14, 1915.

The evening launch party on July 1, given by Captain McConnell, was most enjoyable. The Pasig River was so picturesque in the moonlight! The guests were Major and Mrs. Knowlton, Capt. and Mrs. Allen, Lieuts. and Mesdames Lecocq, Herman, Pearson, Everett, Grier, Barlow, Miss Rose and Lieutenants Miller and Reinhardt.

Mrs. Hunter Liggett gave a bridge-luncher.

and Lieutenants Miller and Reinhardt.

Mrs. Hunter Liggett gave a bridge-luncheon June 25 for Mrs. Burton Harrison, wife of the Governor General. The appointments were all in pink. To meet Mrs. Harrison were Mesdames Allaire, Beebe, Coleman, Galbraith, Gallagher, Hinds, Gillem, Ingersoll, Kellogg and Marshall. Prizes were won by Mrs. Ingersoll and Mrs. Beebe, Col. and Mrs. Allaire entertained Dr. and Mrs. Stafford at dinner on June 25 at the Antipolo Hotel.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley gave a dinner June 26 for Capt. and ars. Fitch, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor. Miss Bessie Taylor and Lieutenant Wise. Major and Mrs. Cloman, Col. and Mrs. Burr, Lieut. and Mrs. Beebe, Lieut, and Mrs. Marshall. Captain Hall and Major Patterson were dinner guests. of Col. and Mrs. Allaire on Saturday. The 8th Infantry band furnished the music for the hop that evening, which was well attended.

Mr. Switzer and Mr. Lowenstein entertained a weak-and party at the Calamba sugar extended.

attended.
Mr. Switzer and Mr. Lowenstein entertained a week-end party at the Calamba sugar estate. Among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Liggett and Colonel Taylor.
The 8th Cavalry team on June. 27 defeated the Manila polo team in the last game of the season by a score of 4 to 3, winning the cups which had been donated for the match. In spite of the inclement weather a large number of spectators

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have been engaged in warfare for nearly a year and the question of supremacy is still undecided, but the supremacy of



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attended. Capiain Palmer, Lieutenants Cooper, Littlejohn and Jones represented the 8th Cavalry, while Measra, Toovey, Keller, McPherson and White made up the Manila team.

Miss Hill and Miss Cress spent several days at Batangas receatly. Lieut. and Mrs. McClure spent a week-end at Corregion. Mr. Billy' Barton has returned from Baguio, meeting of the Fort McKinley Study Club was held at the home of Mrs. Beebe, June 29. Several new members were welcomed. Mrs. W. Li. Moose, ir., read a paper on 'The Discovery of the Philippines.' Those present were Measures Beebe. Cress. Struthers, Balt, Dickman, Hensley, Lieutant Dickey has returned from Baguio, where he spent amonth's leave. Mr. James William has been the guest of Mr. Dorman Moose.

Capt. and Mrs. Sheep entertained July 2 for Capt. and Mrs. The Million of the Capt. Lieut. and Mrs. Moose and Lieut. and Mrs. Turnbull. Southern Islands. Major Scherer was week-end guest of Major Lindsey, at Camp Stotsenburg. Lieut, and Mrs. Moose were week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Milliam over the Fourth of July. Lieut, and Mrs. Smith and their daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Grier and family and Miss Gilman saileder, Lieut. and Mrs. Grier and family and Miss Gilman saileder, Lieut. and Mrs. Grier and family and Miss Gilman saileder, Lieut. and Mrs. Grier and family and Miss Gilman saileder, who has just arrived on the Logan, is the guest of her sister for several weeks.

The members of the class of 1909, U.S.M.A., had their annual class dinner at the Army-Navy Club on Saturday. Sixteen of the twenty members who are now in the Islands were of several weeks.

The members of the class of 1909, U.S.M.A. and their annual class dinner at the Army-Navy Club on Saturday. Sixteen of the twenty members who are now in the Islands were on the center of the table. Many toasts were drunk and adelightful time was enjoyed.

Miss Hill, Miss Cress and Miss Alice Taylor were among guests at a house party given by Miss Perry. Captain Godon has returned from Los Bafos, having recovered from his with the su

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., July 30, 1915.

Miss Welcome Ayer on Tuesday gave a jolly hop supper before the Infantry hop at Castner. The sixteen guests were seated at small tables, attractively decorated, and between courses the gentlemen changed tables. A dinner was given Friday by Dr. and Mrs. Albert White for Major and Mrs. Gideon Van Poole, Capt. and Mrs. G. Apple and Dr. and Mrs. Jay Whitham. Mrs. Davis, wife of Captain Davis, Med. Corps, was overnight guest of Capt. and Mrs. Apple for Wednesday and Thursday, and was guest of honor at a dinner given by Mrs. Apple ion Wednesday, when other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Grideon Van Poole entertained at bridge for forty ladies on Wednesday. Mesdames Davis, Kernon, Holcomb and Day won the high scores. Mrs. George R. Harrison was a luncheon hostess on Wednesday for Miss Harrison her house guest, and Mesdames Meals, Stone, Hunt, Potter, Jones and Miss Anna Bell Farrington: The guests were delighted with musical selections given by Mrs. Meals, Miss Farrington and Mrs. Stone. On Tuesday evening a large contingent of Schofield people were present at 'Helple's Tayern.' One large party at Lieut.

and Mrs. Richard H. Kimball's table included Lieuts. and Mesdames Pillow, McKinlay, Ganoe and Jones, Miss Irene Farrell and Lieut. Wallace C. Philoon. Pink snapdragons in profusion formed the table's effective decorative motif. At another table were Major and Mrs. Butts and Capt. and Mrs. Crusan. Mrs. Freeman entertained for Miss Gertrude Hopkins, Miss Louise Freeman, Mr. Bloomfield-Brown, Lieut. Ballard S. Lyerly and Capt. S. S. Creighton.

Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Hinemon, ir., gave a dinner Wednesday, followed by a "line party" at the motion pictures. Covers were placed around a large table for the Misses Welcome and Constance Ayer, Anne Carpenter, Dorothy Forsyth, Ruth Barclay, Laura Williams, Mr. Clark Fales and Lieutenants Fosnes, Shekerjian, Little, McCulloch and Fales. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph F. Janda gave a moonlight pienic supper on the Haliewa beach on Thursday, followed by a swim in the bay. A jolly party of young people who motored down included the Misses Esther and Carrie McMahon, Anne Carpenter, Ruth Barclay, Welcome and Constance Ayer, Dorothy Forsyth, Lieutenants Philoon, Enyart, Lyerly, Bowley, Fosnes, Lieut. and Mrs. Hinemon, Capt. and Mrs. Carey, Miss Laura Williams and Mr. Clark Fales.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Meals leave on the Logan Aug. 5, Lieutenant Meals to take the course at the Signal School at Fort Leavenworth. Col. and Mrs. L. W. V. Kennon entertained at dinner on Friday in honor of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John B. McDonald, who soon leave Honolulu for Manila. Invited to meet Col. and Mrs. Mapard Randolph, Ocl. and Mrs. Walker Atkinson, Prof. and Mrs. Randolph, of Charleston, Lieut. and Mrs. Handold, Mrs. Randolph, Ocl. Carl Reichmann, Col. George H. Sands and Capt. Marshall Childs.

After the hop in the Mounted Service Club on Wednesday Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford gave a chafing-dish supper for Miss. Walker Atkinson, Prof. and Mrs. Barbold, Mrs. George Gay, Lieutenants Dorman, Schofield, Hall, Ulio and Wheeler. Mrs. Williams S. Mapes gave a dinner on Friday before the 25th Infantry hop for

Fort Shafter, H.T., Aug. 1, 1915.
Lieut. and Mrs. Matheson entertained at supper last Sunday. They leave on the August transport for station at Wilmington, N.C. Mrs. Douglas Greene received at the 2d Infantry mess on ladies' night. Five tables of bridge were played and Lieut. C. H. Wright had highest score. Heinie's was the scene of many gay dinner parties last Tuesday in honor of the Army and Maui polo teams. Many officers and wives were there from all the posts on the island. Heinie had arranged for an attractive cabaret during dinner, and lafer the tables were pushed aside and dancing continued until midnight. Capt. and Mrs. Parker gave a very large bridge party Thursday in honor of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. McDonald and Colonel Ebert. Seven tables were played and the prizes were won by Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. McDonald, Colonel Ebert, Mrs. Lenihan and Colonel McDonald.

A new set of non-commissioned officers' quarters is being erected in the cantonment, near the end on non-commissioned officers' row, and when completed will be occupied by the senior sergeant on duty with the hospital detachment at the post dispensary. fantry mess on ladies' night. Five tables of bridge were played

erected in the cantonment, near the end on non-commissioned officers' row, and when completed will be occupied by the senior sergeant on duty with the hospital detachment at the post dispensary.

Miss Lila McDonald, who sails on the August transport for Manila, was the incentive for a beautiful dinner given by Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell on Friday at her home in Manoa Valley. Col. and Mrs. Ellis entertained at dinner Saturday at Fort Ruger for some members of the Service who leave soon for the mainland. Mrs. Swan, who has been seriously ill at the Department Hospital, Fort Shafter, has returned to her home at Fort Ruger. Mrs. Edwin J. O'Hara entertained at bridge on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Nichols, who returns shortly to the mainland.

Miss Lucy Webb. of Washington, D.C., visiting Mrs. Swan at Fort Ruger, has been house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Occhran at Shafter for two weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. Douglass T. Greene entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Miss Catherine Lenian and Lieut. A. K. B. Lyman. Capt. and Mrs. Cochran were dinner hosts on Wednesday in honor of Major and Mrs. Ernest B. Gose, who have recently moved to Honolulu from Schofield Barracks.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Benjamin W. Atkinson had dinner July 23 in honor of their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Ror. Charles Cooper, Col. and Mrs. Francis H. French, Mr. and Mrs. F. Swanzy, Mrs. Randolph and Mrs. Bayard Randolph. Dr. Charles Cooper, Col. and Mrs. James H. Brown entertained last week at dinner on the deck of the Thetis in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Moore before she sailed for the mainland.

DAHU WINS THE POLO MATCH.

OAHU WINS THE POLO MATCH.

OAHU WINS THE POLO MATCH.

Local poloists were too speedy for the Army players and before a surprisingly large gathering of polo enthusiasts the Oahu Four cinched the inter-island championship for the sean of 1915 at Moanalus Field, near Fort Shafter, on July 31, by defeating the combined Cavalry-Artillery aggregation of Schofield Barracks in a well-played game by a score of 13 to 4%.

Schofield Barracks in a well-played game by a score of 15 to 4%.

Lieutenant Colonel McMahon, 1st Field Art., threw the ball into play and until the gong sounded the end of the final chukker there was plenty of action and many exhibitions of good horsemanship, as well as occasional dashes of fast polo. The soldiers showed the effects of the strenuous playing in the previous game with the Maui aggregation, and moreover several of their best mounts were unfit to use. This made it necessary for the Army four to rely on green horses and the players were unable to show their real worth. The seventh was the best played of the Army's periods; with several fresh but green ponies the soldiers tore into the game with a determination

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to advance their score and well executed plays by Beard and Dodds secured goals for them.

Naylor did some effective stick work, particularly in hooking opponents' mallets. Beard played heady polo, rode his horse in excellent form, but was weak in driving the ball. For the Oahu team Shingle was a bit soft after his year's lay-off and did not begin to show his real worth until the fourth period, when he got into the game with a vengeance, and for a man out of the saddle for a year played some excellent polo. The rest of the big four—Macfarlane, Dillingham and Castlewere in good fettle, and when forced to extend themselves lived up to past reputations. Castle was particularly effective in making long drives and scoring goals, while Macfarlane did some great riding off when called on. Dillingham played his usual cool and collective game. The score:

Shingle, No. 4; Albary Shingle, No. 6; Albary Shingle, No. 2; Lieutenant Beard, No. 6; Albary Shingle, No. 6; Alba

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Aug. 17. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and flagship of Admiral Fletcher) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

YANKTON (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

First. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

FIRST DIVISION.

Vice Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

8. Rodgers. At the many there.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. John Hood.

At Newport, R.I. Address there.

RECOND DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler, Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler, Commander.
FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fechteler.) Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

EANSAS hattleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt, Alexander S. Halstead. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

THIRD DIVISION.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman). Capt. Richard H. Jackson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

there.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt.
Gny H. Burrage. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt.
Joseph L. Jayne. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

BHODE ISLAND. battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b).

Capt. William M. Crose. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Address there.

FOURTH DIVISION.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Bear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral McLean.) Capt. George F. Cooper. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At Cap Haitien, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA. battleship—second line, 24(a). 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b).

Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At Newport, R.I. Address there VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Comdr. George L. P. Stone. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

George L. P. Stone. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CRUISER SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton. Commander.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton). Capt. Edward L. Beach. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Rhodes, Asiatic Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Marshall. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

N.Y. city, MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b), Comdr. William P. Scott. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y.

city.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship), Comdr. Chester Wells.

At Newport, R.I. Address there.

ASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b), Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted.

At Cape Haitien, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Lieut. Camde, John J. Hyland. At the navy yard, Portsmouth,

Cemde, John J. Hyland. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there, PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At the naval station, New Orleans, La. Address

there.

8aCRAMENTO. gunboat 8(s). 2(b). Comdr Luke McNames.

Sailed Aug. 11 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for New Orleans,
La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton

C. Decker. At Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Rescoe C. Moody. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr.

Hutch I. Cone. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Taird Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M.,
N.Y. city.

DRAYTON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles
S. Freeman. At Whitestone Landing, N.Y.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Chester S. Hand. At Rosebank,
N.Y. N.Y.

McCALL (destroyer), Lieut, Leigh M. Stewart, At Rosebank, N.Y.

WARRINGTON (destroyer), Lieut, Charles S. Joyce, At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Lieut, Joseph F. Daniels, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to Newport, R.I.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels.

At Newport, R.I.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At Newport, R.I. R.I. PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. John H. Newton, At Newtont, R.I. port, R.I.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers.
At Newport, R.I.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. John J. Saxer. At Newport, R.I.

Pith Division.
Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou, Commander.
Send mail for vessels of this division to Newport, R.I.

BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). (Flag-boat.) Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At Newport, R.I. FANNING (destroyer) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Clarence A. Richards. At Newport, R.I. JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Reed M. Fawell. At Newport, R.I. R.I.
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At New-port, R.I.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. At Newport, R.I.

R.I.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division, except Aylwin, to Newport, R.I.
CASSIN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At Newport. R.I.
CUMMINGS (destroyer) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914) Lieut. Comdr. George F. Neal. At Newport, R.I.
AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan, Commander BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address Hanrahan, At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division, except Reid and Lamson, to Boston, Mass.

REID (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Claude B. Mayo. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M. N.Y. city.

New York city, Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city, FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Walling. At Boston, Mass.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At Boston, Mass. SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At Boston, Mass.

Mass.

Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr., Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to Newport, R.I.

TERRY (destroyer). (Flagbost.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr.

At Newport, R.I.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Newport, PERKINS (destroyer), Lieut. William D. Kilduff, At New-port, R.I. port, R.I. ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At Newport, R.I. STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. George W. Simpson. At New-port. R.I. WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At Newport, R.I.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Capt. Albert W. Grant, Commander.

COLUMBIA (cruiser, second class), 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Comdr. Yates Stirling. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

PRAIRIE (tender), 12(b). Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

FULTON (tender). Livut. James D. Willson. At the navy yard. Brooklyn. N.Y. Address there.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Harold S. Burdick. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. eity
POTOMAC (tender), Btsn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
SEVERN (tender), Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
Charles M. Elder, At Cristobal bal, Canal Zone. C-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Elder. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Canal Zone.
C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-4 (submarine). Lieut. George L. Dickson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-5 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Rood. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. C-4 Ct C-5 Ze

Zone.

Second Division.

Lieut. Ralph A. Koch, Commander.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Earle C. Metz. At Newport, R.I. Address there. Address there.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Percy K. Robottom. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

(submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Cooke. At the navy yard, rooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney, Commander.

and mail for boats of this division, except G-3, to the yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. OZARK (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.



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G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph M. Deem. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gygax. At Bridgeport, Conn. Address there.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Faurth Division.

Fourth Division Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, cooklyn, N.Y.

TALLAHASSEE (tender), Lieut. Vaughan W. Woodward. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
K-1 (submarine), Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At the navy yard, TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Vaughan W. Woodward.
At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At the navy yard,
Brooklyn, N.Y.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At the navy yard,
Brooklyn, N.Y.
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. At the navy yard,
Brooklyn, N.Y. prooklyn, N.Y.

(submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grauy.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

(submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At the navy yard,

Brooklyn, N.Y.

BINE SWEEPING DIVISION.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander. Send mail for vessels of this division to Newport, R.I. SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). (Flagship of division commander.) Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At Newport, SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship), (Flagship of division commander.) Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At Newport, R.I.
BALTIMORE (mine depot ship). Comdr. Frank H. Clark. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
DUBUQUE (mine training ship). Comdr. Wat T. Cluverius. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Bisn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Newport, R.I.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bisn. Robert Rohange. At Newport, R.I.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bisn. Frederick Miller. At Newport, R.I.
SONOMA (tender). Chief Bisn. Karl Rundquist. At Newport, R.I.
AUXILIARY DIVISION.

R.I.

AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Commander Bennett.)
Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
OELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William B. Wells.
At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
OULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William B. Wells.
At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
OULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds.
At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff.
At Newport, R.I. Address there.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

SQLACE (hospital ship). Med. Inspr. Robert M. Kennedy.
At Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.
Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, Commanding.
Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Frantico, Cal.

Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

The tentative itinerary of the Practice Squadron (Missouri, Wisconsin and Ohio) is as follows: Leave San Pedro Aug. 17; arrive at Panama Aug. 29; leave Colon Aug. 31; arrive Guantanamo Sept. 3; leave Guantanamo Sept. 4; arrive Annapolis Sept. 9. The above dates are subject to possible change. The mail address of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron after leaving Annapolis will be: "U.S.S. (as the case may be), U.S. Naval Academy Practice Squadron, Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.," until Aug. 12, after which it will be "Care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.," until Sept. 10, when the squadron disbands. MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Charles F. Preston. At San Pedro, Cal.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At San Pedro, Cal.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Frederick A. Traut. At San Pedro, Cal.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Phila
delphia. Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship
of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. John J. McCracken. At
the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). At the navy
yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary. The
Illinois is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Lieut.
Comdr. Leonard R. Sargent. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. omar.

PACIFIC FLEET. Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except York-wn, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. OOLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b), (Flagship of Admiral Howard.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At San OOLORADO, armored cruiser, 19(18), Admiral Howard. Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Diego, Cal.
Admiral Howard. Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Diego, Cal.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. At Acapulco, Mexico.
ATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. On the West coast of Mexico.
OLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. On the West coast of Mexico.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Martin E. Trench. On the West coast of Mexico.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittellle, At Honoulu, H.T.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the navy yard, Mare Island. Cal.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. William H. Standley. On the West coast of Mexico. en route to Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLEET AUXILIARY.
GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. At

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PACIFIC TORPETO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Ross S.

Culp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. Commander.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Alexander
Sharp. Cruising in Alaskan waters.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Willis W. Bradley. Cruising
in Alaskan waters.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Claude S. Gillette. Cruising in
Alaskan waters.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Vance D. Chapline. Cruising in
Alaskan waters.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. Cruising
in Alaskan waters.

Beserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. Commander

HULL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At
the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At the
navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Walter E. Brown, At San
Diego, Cal.

Submarine Boats

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TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel J. Callaghan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Pirst Submarine Division.

Lieut, Kirby B. Crittenden, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut, Kirby B. Crittenden. At Honolulu,

H.T.
F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Harry R. Bogusch. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Francis
W. Scanland. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-4 (submarine). At Honolulu, H.T. While on a submerged run off Honolulu on March 25 the F-4 sank to the bottom and failed of reappear. The boat has been located and will be brought to the surface.

Second Submarine Division

Lieut. Henry M. Jenson, Commander.
CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut, Joseph V. Ogan, Commander.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut, Francis T. Chew. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

K-4 (submarine). Lieut, James P. Olding. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

K-7 (submarine). Lieut, Joseph V. Ogan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

K-8 (submarine). Lieut, John W. Lewis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander-in-Chief.

80UTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Pond.) Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, Via San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur C. Kail. At San Francisco, Cal. PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. In reserve at San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows:
Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Shang-Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. John L. John Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. John L. Christopher C. Fewel. At Chefoo, China. Christopher C. Fewel. At Chefoo, China. (GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. At Nagasaki,

gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Edward S. Keilogg. At Nagasaki, Japan.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Coxe. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieus. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Cake. Oruising on the Yang-tze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut, Selah M. La Bounty. At Hong Kong, China. WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hong Kong, China.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut, John C. Hilliard, Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman.

Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur A. Garcelon. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Leo L. Lindley. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

DEOATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Ensign Miles P. Refo, Commander.

MONADNOCK (tender), 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Howard F. Kingman, At Manila, P.I.

MOHICAN (tender), Btsn. Jerry C. Holmes, At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood. At Manila, P.I.

P.I.

(submarine). Ensign Stuart E. Bray. At Manila, P.I. (submarine). Ensign Albert H. Rooks. At Manila, P.I. (submarine). Ensign Solomon H. Geer. At Manila, P.I. (submarine). Ensign William M. Quigley. At Manila, P.I. (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At Manila, P.I. (submarine). Lieut. Sherwood Picking. At Manila, P.I. (submarine). Lieut. Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I. (submarine). Ensign Edwin T. Short. At Manila, P.I. (submarine). Ensign Edwin T. Short. At Manila, P.I.

AUXILIARIES.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward C. Jones, master. At Olongapo, P.I.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Cavite, P.I.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b), Comdr. Edward S. Kellogs, In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

PISCATAQUA (tender). Chief Btsn. William Derrington. At Olongapo, P.I.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED. AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bisn, John J. Holden. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard Werner, master. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address

ner, master. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. and there.

BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Comdr. George C. Day. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith. master. Sailed Aug. 11 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. OÆSAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At Rhodes, Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frank H. Schofeld. At Beirut, Syria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

H. Schoffeld. At Dellus, Syria. State Man. Schoffeld, N.Y. city.
OHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Frank Rorschach. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
OYOLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worter, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. oity.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. Gatewood S. Lincoln. At the navy yard, Washington, D.O. Address there.

DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At Cape Haitien, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ERICSSON (destroyer). Lieut. William L. Pryor. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Riley F. McConnell. At the naval station, Tuitula, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

HANGOCK, transport, 8(b). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address

At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Mils S. Hanson, master. At Dutch Harbor, Alaska. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. KANAWHA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second class, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy, Sailed Aug. 16 from Boston, Mass., for Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert O. Cocke. Surveying in the vicinity of Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Louis B. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address, MaBBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut.

B. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MABBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Huff. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

MARB, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randalt, master. Sailed July 24 from Norfolk, Va., for San Francisco, Cal., via the Panama Canal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MATFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun.

Eugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.

ther Maryland Naval Militia. At Battimore, mu. address there.

SAMSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. At Tutuila, Samoa, Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship, Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph H. Hutchinson, master. At Guam, en route to Manila. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NICHOLSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus E. Watson. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

son. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in tale of X.M., city, O'BRIEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Newport, R.I. Address there. OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco. Cal. ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y.

city.
PADUCAH, gunboat. 6(a). 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L.
Wyman. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of

Wyman. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Cleland N. Offley, Cruising in Alaskan waters. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. David F. Sellers. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is acting as receiving ship at Boston.

Boston.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M.,

SOORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. morron, At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

27. LOUIS. eruiser—third class. 14(a). 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco. Oal. Address there.

28. TLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard. Washington, D.C. Address there.

7ACOMA. cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Robert A. White. In ordinary at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VIOKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hassard. At Seattle. Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement, Isaiah F. Shurtleff, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WADSWORTH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussiz, At the navy yard, Boston. Mass. Address there.

WINSLOW (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussiz, At the navy yard, Boston. Mass. Address there.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO. Chief Bitn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu. H.T. Address there.
OSCEOLA. Bitsn. Thomas Macklin. On coast of Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PEORIA. Chief Bits. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fls. Address there.

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[Note.—We omit the Public Marine Schools, Receiving and Station Ships, Fish Commission Steamers, Corpedo Vessels in Ordinary, Tugs, Vessels Out of Commission and Naval Militia Vessels this week. There are no changes sinces the lists appeared in our last issue.—Ed.]

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

We omit the Stations of the U.S. Marine Corps this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue, page 1607, except that Capt. Richard M. Cutts is in command of the marine barracks at New Orleans, La., vice 2d Lieut. Harry Schmidt.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 1610.)

at Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I.; two battalions at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island.

14th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. George H. Wright, Wash.; Cos. A and C, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Co. B, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; Co. D, Ft. Davis, Alaska. 15th Inf.—Hqrs., band and 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; Cos. E, G and H, Regan Bks., Albay—address Manlis, P.I.—regiment arrived in P.II.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment at Paso, Texas.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment on border patrol—address Eagle Pass, Texas.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Aris.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment on border patrol—address Eagle
Pass, Texas,

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Aris.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Tex.

21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Wash.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Aris. Will take station in New York state.

28d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City. Texas.

24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manils, P.I.—arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Hdgrs., Machine-gun Company and Cos. A. B. O. D. F. G and H at Manils; I. K. L and M at Camp Eldridge. Laguna, P.I.: E. Camp John Hay, Mountain Province. Will sail for United States Sept. 15, 1915, for station in Texas.

25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks..

H.T.—arrived January, 1913.

25th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas. Will sail for Manila Sept. 7, 1915.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

29th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

29th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks... NY.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks... NY.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks... NY.

29th Inf.—Entire regiment in Landau Gaillard.
30th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqzs. and A, B. C, D. F and G and
Machine-gun Company, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks.,
Cayey, P.R.

2011 Cayey, P.R.

2012 Cayey, P.R.

2013 Cayey, P.R.

2014 Cayey, P.R.

2014 Cayey, P.R.

2014 Cayey, P.R.

2015 Cayey, P.R.

2016 Cayey, P.R.

2016 Cayey, P.R.

2016 Cayey, P.R.

2017 Cayey, P.R.

2017 Cayey, P.R.

2017 Cayey, P.R.

2018 Cayey, P.R.

agent P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, address Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed
imply Manila. P.I., and not to the stations outside that city
entioned. Address other mail to troops at stations noted.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery
to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

una. P.I.; E, Camp John Hay, Mountain Province.

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